FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXVI.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1853. [NO. 1865.]

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1853.

BACK AGAIN.—A large number of slaves passed through this place yesterday on their way from Florida to Halifax county, from which they had been removed some years ago.

People having almost ceased to remove *from* North Carolina, it is natural that the tide should turn. Many others would do as the master of these slaves, if they could summon the necessary moral courage.

"SLAVERY AND THE SLAVE POWER."—We do not often read the assaults upon the people and institutions of the South which abound in the fanatical free soil papers at the North. We know that they generally write out of the abundance of their ignorance of the real condition of things at the South, and with a total disregard of far greater evils at their own doors, of distresses which they do not lift a finger or give a penny to alleviate.

But our attention has been called to a long article in the January No. of Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine. And after having read it we confidently say, that we know of no writer who has poured out more of ignorance and malignity against the South than this one. We are astonished that such an article was admitted into a work of such high character as Blackwood's Magazine.

It is not our intention to enter upon a detailed examination of the false views and false statements contained in the article. It abounds in them. One or two instances will suffice, as samples of many.

On page 12 is the following statement, (quoted by the writer):

"The legal allowance of food for slaves in North Carolina is, in the words of the law, *a quart of corn per day*. In Georgia the quantity allowed by custom is a peck of corn a-week. In Florida, the usual allowance is one quart of corn a-day to a full-task hand, with a modicum of salt. Kind masters allow a peck of corn a-week—some allow more."

Mark the language above: "the words of the law." Of course the readers of Blackwood are to understand, and the writer meant that they should understand, that he had the law before him. It is not necessary that we should tell our North Carolina readers, but those in other States ought to know, that *there is no such law in North Carolina*, nor, so far as we know or can learn, was there ever such a law here or elsewhere. The story is a barefaced falsehood, without the semblance of truth to rest upon.

Well, the writer, having thus laid down the law, goes on to tell how much it costs to raise a negro.—A quart of corn a day is only 15 bushels a year, he says, 300 bushels in 20 years, which, the highest price of corn in Virginia, 50 cents, makes a negro cost $150 from childhood to manhood.

No mention is made of any thing but the "quart of corn," and the world is thus given to understand, that the practice in North Carolina conforms to this imaginary law—that negroes have no meat and no vegetables allowed them—sometimes not even salt—nothing from infancy to manhood, (or afterwards indeed,) but a quart of corn a day! Now we will venture the assertion that the negroes in North Carolina eat more meat than the laboring white people in Ireland, or Scotland either, and perhaps we might even add England. From all we know of things here, and all we have read and heard of things there, we have no doubt that this is the fact.

Another gross falsehood, palmed off upon the hundreds of thousands of readers of Blackwood, is that the white population of the slave States has *diminished* during the last ten years "nine hundred thousand." He says that in 1840 the free population of the fifteen slave States was 7,290,719, and that in 1850 it was only 6,393,758. The *fact* is, that the free population of those States in 1840 was 4,632,640, and in 1850, 6,222,409; showing an increase of 1,589,769, instead of a decrease of 900,000. The increase is at the rate of more than 34 per cent. in ten years, which, leaving out the foreign immigration to the free States, is a greater rate of increase than those States can boast of.

Again, the writer says,—

"Manual labor is beneath the dignity of the white man, so that if he is too poor to buy land and slaves, only the lowest and meanest pursuits of life are open to him; and he gradually sinks into a misery and degradation, and his children into a brutal ignorance which are only less profound than among the mass of the slaves."

And he adds that "of this poor and degraded class there are not less than 5,569,387, or they are to the rich and educated as 9 to 1."

We wish we had the means of showing how nearly the reverse of all this is the fact. Every body here knows, that very few of the present slaveowners, (in Cumberland county for instance, or any other neighborhood,) inherited their slaves or other property, and how many began life with nothing, and have made their own fortunes. The man of wealth who inherited it, is the exception. The poor man who made his own fortune, is the almost universal rule.

These are but samples, we repeat, of the many gross falsehoods with which this article abounds. We might expose more of them, but to what purpose? All who read Blackwood at the South will readily detect the untruths, and Southern papers scarcely penetrate at all the Northern States, or Europe, to dispel the thick darkness which such fanatical writers find it so easy to produce, and in which they flourish. We venture to say that no Northern periodical will ever contradict the story of the "quart of corn," even if any one connected with the press there ever sees an exposure of it.

THE NEW YORK WORLD'S FAIR.—A friend in the Western part of North Carolina writes us as follows:

"How can North Carolinians manage to present North Carolina products to the gaze of the world at the great New York Fair? We have native medicinal plants, roots, &c., and a fine specimen of flexible sand-stone, to offer."

We are not able at present to furnish the information, but have no doubt that arrangements will be made in time.

A GENTEEL SKINNING.

We have not often met with a better thing than the following good natured rebuke administered to that everlasting talker, the Hon. Abraham Venable, by his democratic friend, Mr. Nabers of Mississippi:—

Mr. NABERS. Mr. Chairman, I had hoped that this short session of Congress would be appropriated entirely to business, and that members, as far as lay in their power, would avoid speaking altogether. I have observed that rule, so far as I am concerned. The published proceedings of the House will show, I think, that I have not occupied five minutes time in debate, from the commencement of the session up to the present hour. Sir, I have not refrained from speaking because I did not desire to speak; for I am free to confess that I am exceedingly fond of speaking. But I have never yet satisfied myself that it would be proper to speak, if in doing so, the legitimate and proper business of the country would be retarded. The particular kind of debate, however, which sprung up on yesterday, and which was introduced by the gentleman from North Carolina, [Mr. Venable,] has led me to a wish to occupy some twenty or thirty minutes of the time of the committee.

I was deeply impressed on yesterday with the idea that the very first speech I ever heard made by the gentleman from North Carolina was notoriously out of order; but by the courtesy of the committee it was allowed to go on nearly to the close of his hour, in utter violation of the rules of order; and allow me to say that the first speech I ever had the desire to make was in reply to that made by the distinguished gentleman from North Carolina, though, as a matter of course, if made at all it must have been made out of order. It will be recollected, therefore, that in rising to reply to the gentleman from North Carolina, on a former occasion, knowing as I did that I must reply to him out of order, if at all, I notified the committee that if they intended to call me to order, I desired they would do it at the beginning, and not subject me, young, modest, and inexperienced as I am, [laughter,] to perpetual embarrassment by points of order. Well, sir, some gentleman from the Old Dominion was kind enough to take me at my word, and call me to order, and thereby saved the time of the House, and perhaps saved me from inconvenience in not being allowed to go on and occupy my hour.

But, sir, do not understand me as taking any particular exception to the remarks of the gentleman from North Carolina on yesterday. But I submit to the gentleman himself, and to the committee, whether a lecture from him with regard to the rules of the House, and with regard to the decorum of members, comes with a good grace? Now, sir, a gentleman should not lecture his fellow-members upon matters of decorum, unless he is well satisfied that he comes here with clean hands. Sir, I undertake to say now, that if every member of this House had occupied as much time in debate during this short session as the gentleman from North Carolina has, there never would have been time to have taken one vote.—[Laughter.] The calculation is easily made.—We have but three months in the session altogether. Now, the gentleman from North Carolina, some time ago, occupied one hour in making a speech against stealing Cuba, or against filibustering. Yesterday he occupied another hour in speaking against the rules of this House. There are two hours, aside from his innumerable little incidental speeches every day or two. [Laughter.] All this time has been occupied by the gentleman from North Carolina during the present session of Congress. Now, appropriate as much time as that to every member upon this floor, and I say you would not have time to take a single vote, or transact any business during the session. You could not pass your deficiency bill, or any sort of bill. The House will recollect that we are in session not more than three or four hours, ordinarily, in any one day, and they can in a moment make the calculation of how much time we should have to transact business if we all were to occupy as much time in speaking as the gentleman from North Carolina has done.

Well, sir, in noticing, as the gentleman did on yesterday, the useless consumption of time in this House, I was surprised that he should pass over one very prolific source by which the valuable time of the House is destroyed, and that is by making precisely such speeches as the gentleman has been regularly in the habit of making this session—I believe the ordinary term is "Buncombe." Who does not know that the Cuba question has never been regularly before this House? Who does not know that no proposition to remodel or to amend our rules has been submitted to the House? Yet two hours have been occupied by one single member during the present session in the discussion of such questions as these. Well, sir, it is well enough for a member to make a speech to inform his constituents that he is "right side up with care." [Laughter.]—But, sir, as I have accidentally mentioned Cuba, I will say that I should like very much to make a speech upon that subject if I had the opportunity; but as it is, I will only make one remark with regard to the speech of the distinguished gentleman from North Carolina on that subject. He observed, among other things, that he had yielded to the wishes of the people of his State in regard to what are called the compromise measures. Sir, I recollect very distinctly that the gentleman from North Carolina opposed those measures, and chiefly for the reason then assigned by him, that its effect would be to restrict the area of slavery. But in his speech the other day, he opposes the acquisition of Cuba for the reason that its acquisition would go to extend the area of slavery, or would draw slaves away from his and other States.

Mr. VENABLE. Will the gentleman allow me a word by way of correction?

Mr. NABERS. The gentleman from North Carolina made so heavy a speech against these—

A MEMBER. "Injections."

Mr. NABERS. Yes, "injections," that I hardly know whether I ought to allow the gentleman. I am rather unwilling to submit to the infliction. [Laughter.]

Mr. VENABLE. I only wished to correct the gentleman in point of fact.

Mr. NABERS. If the gentleman is under the impression that I have misstated what he has said, I will allow him time to correct.

Mr. GIDDINGS. I desire to know whether, under the Baltimore platform, these gentlemen have the right to agitate? I raise that question of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is not a legitimate one for the Chair to decide.

Mr. VENABLE. I am doubly indebted to the courtesy of my friend from Mississippi, which I assure him I asked with great reluctance. I objected to the compromise measures because they limited the area of slavery upon our own territory. But I object to filibustering, and the acquisition of Cuba, because we have no right to extend the area of slavery upon the territory belonging to anybody else.

Mr. NABERS. Mr. Chairman, it is no part of my purpose to speak upon that subject. The speeches of the gentleman from North Carolina upon the various subjects to which I have alluded, are in print, and any one, therefore, who feels sufficient interest in the subject to ascertain his opinions can examine them; but I think *the reason* against the acquisition of Cuba was a very strange one coming from *him*—very strange. There may be, and doubtless are, good reasons why Cuba should not be annexed; but I ask the gentleman himself whether *this* particular reason does not sound strangely as compared with his uniform arguments touching the interests of the slaveholding States of the Union?

But I desire to confine myself mainly to some points with regard to our rules. The gentleman from North Carolina seems solicitous to make the impression that if every member of the House had been as anxious to promote the business of the House as he was himself, these bills for the relief of injured orphans and suffering widows, and everything of that sort, would not now be undisposed of; but your entire calendar of private bills would have been cleared. Every claimant upon the justice of the Government would be satisfied. But I have already shown you that according to his mode of advancing the public business, it would be totally and utterly impossible to transact any business at all. It will be remembered, that a short time since a resolution passed providing for holding night sessions; and would any member who heard the speech of the distinguished member from North Carolina have supposed for a single moment that he fought those night sessions to the death? But he did oppose them. Yet if his speech of yesterday remains unanswered, the impression will be created throughout the country that these night sessions were opposed by every member in the House, except the gentleman from North Carolina, who desires so much the passage of every private and public bill before Congress.

There is another incident which occurred during the gentleman's speech, to which I ask the attention of the House for a moment. He made a labored argument against the rules of this House; but at the conclusion of that speech, he wound up by the candid confession that he knew nothing about them. In the progress of his remarks, the gentleman ought to have said that one great reason why the business of the country is so much retarded, is because we speak so much upon questions about which we know nothing, or, in other words, we speak so much upon the "*third head*."

Several Members. What is that?

Mr. NABERS. I will tell you. Upon a certain occasion, a speaker got up and said to his audience, "Gentlemen, in the first place, I will tell you what I know and you do not know; in the second place, I will tell you what you know and I do not know; and, in the third place, I will tell you what *neither you nor I know anything about*." [Great laughter.] Now, the speech of my distinguished friend from North Carolina against the rules, in this House, was, by his own confession, a "*third head*" speech, [renewed laughter;] for it was a speech in relation to a subject of which, by his own acknowledgment, he knew nothing.

Now, it is a rule of universal application, that we should never condemn that about which we are not informed; for if you act upon this principle, what cannot you condemn? You may condemn the best system of government the world has ever seen. You may condemn, if you choose, the very light which comes from God out of heaven. I repeat, there is nothing you may not condemn, if you condemn everything you do not understand.

There was another fancy touch in the speech of the gentleman from North Carolina, and that is the foul monster—a majority; I do not know that the gentleman meant to leave the impression upon the public mind that our Government or our list of rules, which can be controlled by a majority, is the fearful tyrant of which he spoke. But I do not hesitate to say, if he means to create the impression that our Government, where the will of a majority rules, is oppressive and tyrannical, that he knows as little about the Government as he does about our rules. [Laughter.] Every man in our Government is conscious that such is not the fact. We know that our limbs are unfettered, our minds are free, and that we never have, and never will call any man master. The gentleman refers to the one-man power, and to the will of the majority. But is it not a notorious fact that the very rules upon which this assault has been made, were designed to protect the rights of the minority? And has not that gentleman himself resorted to the privilege given by the rules to stave off what are believed to be unwholesome measures—to a call for the yeas and nays, motions to adjourn, and to the various other stratagems known to the rules by which you may stave off unwholesome measures? I have no doubt that gentleman himself has often resorted to those means that are called revolutionary, for the purpose of defeating measures to which he is opposed, and when the gentleman succeeds, he puts on as complacent an air as any gentleman I ever had the pleasure of meeting.—[Laughter.] All right. All perfectly in accordance with law, the rules, and the Constitution—provided that the particular taste of the gentleman from North Carolina is satisfied, but if not, it is all tyranny and oppression.

Mr. Chairman, I do not know that I can notice all the vulnerable points which I observed in the gentleman's speech of yesterday; but there are one or two others to which I must pay a passing compliment. Among the other subjects of complaint on yesterday, was one against the hour rule, by which speeches are limited to that time. In my humble judgment, it is the most sensible rule this House ever adopted. I do not know, if we would adopt a rule to limit speeches to one half hour, but it would be better than the hour rule which we now have. But am I authorized to infer from the gentleman's complaint against the one hour rule, that he measures the value of his speech by its volume? I hope not, because it is notorious to almost every individual who hears me to day, that the most unmeaning speeches are generally the most voluminous.—Why, a man who is in the habit of talking any how about little or nothing, can talk a day or two about nothing at all. [Laughter.] I believe either myself, or the gentleman from North Carolina can do it. [Renewed laughter.] Well, sir, if we are to have such members, in this or the other branch of Congress, what will be the result? Why, sir, they will kill off any measure by speaking against time. But sir, in a body, embracing so large a number of members as ours, if the rule as to the time to be occupied in debate is unlimited, it is notorious that among talking members like myself, and a few others I could name, we never should reach the legitimate and proper business for which we are assembled here under the Constitution and laws of the country.

I was astonished that the gentleman from North Carolina should have acknowledged that there was anything which he did not understand, and especially the rules of this House. He has been here six years. Could not a hundred and forty or a hundred and fifty rules be understood in that time? It is certainly a very strange position. I will venture the assertion that in his school-boy days, his teacher compelled him to learn double that quantity in less than twelve months. It seems that a generous and confiding constituency have given him a seat upon this floor for six years, and yet he is totally uninformed in regard to the rules which govern this body. Now a great many people, who are unsophisticated, would say that if that gentleman had applied himself with any degree of industry for six years to the study of our rules, and could not understand them, it would be time to quit. [Laughter.] A great many would come to the conclusion, that if a hundred and fifty rules could not be mastered in six years, it is rather a failure. [Renewed laughter.] That would be only twenty-five rules a year. Now what an effect is this announcement of the gentleman from North Carolina calculated to have upon young aspiring gentlemen like myself? [Laughter.] It would be as much as to say: "Give it up at once, and do not try to master these rules. We are to look on the understanding of them as a hopeless task." But I am, however, willing to give them more than one trial. [Laughter.] I believe myself, that any member of this body who sincerely desires to be acquainted with the rules, can do so, at least to the extent to be enabled to keep himself in order; and allow me to say that when each member is sufficiently well acquainted with the rules to keep himself in order, there will be no danger of a recurrence of those disorganizing scenes which now happen almost every day on the floor of this House. I promise to keep myself in order from this time till the adjournment. It is only fourteen days, and during that time, I think I can behave myself. I presume that every member can keep good behaviour during that time, at least, it Sundays be excepted. [Laughter.]

The session must soon terminate, and a small question will be submitted to a good many of our constituents before we again return here, as to our capability of understanding the rules and doing a great many other genteel things. [Laughter.] What will be the result of their decision I am not prepared to say; but it is the nature of men, the gentleman from North Carolina and myself especially, as we have the lump of hope largely developed, to believe that everything will be most propitious. [Laughter.] We do not desire the next Congress to be thrown into gloom by the ascertained fact that we are not to be here. No, sir; we love the country too well for anything of that sort. [Laughter.] And I have not a particle of doubt that we will go home and tell our people that we are, to the best of our knowledge and belief, among the cleverest of men.

I will now follow the example of my distinguished friend from North Carolina, who, though he gives what are called down in my country "scissors," never fails to wind up by apologizing. No matter how severly he may have assailed an antagonist, he generally closes by a bland smile, and tells him that no harm was intended. I mean no harm to the gentleman from North Carolina. The first speech I desired to make was intended to be in reply to one of that gentleman's, but I did not get an opportunity to make it. I trust there never will be any occasion in the future for the slightest conflict between that worthy member and myself. I think, however, that he commits some very serious mistakes. I think, further, that the entire weight of this Government is not on his shoulders. [Laughter.]—That is the error my friend labors under. He seems to be greatly impressed with the fact that the well being and success of this House and this Government largely depends on his own individual exertions. If he does not say that he *looks* it. [Laughter.]

[Here the hammer fell.]

SUPREME COURT.

The following decisions have been delivered since our last:—

By Nash, C. J.—In Barnes v. Ward, in Equity, from Robeson, making the injunction perpetual. Also, in doe ex dem Ward v. Hearne, from Stanly, affirming the judgment. Also, in Abrams v. Suttles, from Henderson, affirming the judgment.

By Pearson, J.—In Bowers, adm'r., v. Hoyt and others, and in Clark v. Hoyt and others, in Equity, from Martin, declaring Mrs. B. entitled to a life estate, &c. Also, in Armfield v. Moore, from Union, directing a venire de novo.

By Battle, J.—In Fulford v. Hancock, in Equity, from Carteret, directing a decree for partition. Also, in March v. Wilson, from Surry, affirming the judgment. Also, in Troy v. Troy, in Equity from Bladen, dismissing the petition.

Ral. Reg.

At the meeting of the Governor's Council, last week, the following appointments were made, to-wit:—Calvin Graves, of Caswell, and Thomas Bragg, of Northampton, members of the Internal Improvement Board; and Andrew L. Chesson, of Washington County, and Alfred Jones and William W. Holden, of Wake County, members of the Literary Board.

Willis Whitaker of Wake, and John D. Starr, of Cumberland, Commissioners of the Lunatic Asylum, in place of Drs. Watson and Cameron, deceased.—*Spirit of the Age.*

Hon. Edward Stanly of North Carolina, we are desired authoritatively to state, is going to California, and designs to settle there. Telegraphic statements denied this a day or two since.

N. Y. Express.

MARRIED,

In this county, on Tuesday the 22d instant, by Rev. Adam Gilchrist, Mr. JOHN E. WHITFIELD, of Lenoir county, to Miss AMELIA, the eldest daughter of Jas. Kirkpatrick, Esq.

In Wilmington, on Wednesday evening, 16th inst., by Rev. W. H. Jordan, Rev. G. M. FINCH, to Miss SARAH, daughter of C. D. Ellis, Esq., of that place.

DIED,

At Pensacola, Florida, on the 5th instant, after a lingering sickness, ARCHIBALD N. HARRIS, aged 26 years, originally from Fayetteville, North Carolina. In recording the death of this estimable young man, we cannot refrain from paying a passing tribute to his worth. He resided the past year or two in this city, during which time his uniform sweetness of temper and urbanity of manners secured him many warm friends, by whom his early death is deeply lamented.

Pensacola Gazette.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

FAYETTEVILLE, Feb'y 22d, 1853.

At a Regular Muster of the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry Company, held this day, the death of Sergeant JAMES WILKINSON being announced, the following Preamble and Resolutions were offered and unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, since we last met together, our Corps has been called to lament the death of a fellow-member under circumstances peculiarly touching and painful: of one who was an ornament to our ranks—a soldier that any Corps might well be proud of: Ever prompt and faithful in the discharge of every duty; possessing a zeal that was untiring—an ardor that knew no abatement, every impulse of whose manly nature was for the prosperity, the advancement, and the perpetuity of this Corps: And while we bow with humble reverence to the behests of Him whose ways are not as our ways, we yet are privileged to sorrow for the dead—more especially for one thus suddenly and unexpectedly cut off in the bloom of early manhood: Therefore

Resolved, That in the death of Sergeant JAMES WILKINSON our Corps has lost one of its most useful and efficient members.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathise with the relatives and friends of our deceased fellow-member in the loss which they, in common with us, have sustained by this melancholy bereavement: and that we tender to them the assurances of our sincere condolence.

Resolved, That as testimony of our high regard for Sergeant JAMES WILKINSON, the Flag of the Corps be shrouded with crape, and that the members wear the usual badge of mourning for the space of thirty days.

Resolved, That the Secretary transmit a copy of the above Preamble and Resolutions to the immediate relatives of the deceased, and that he cause the same to be published in the Newspapers of this Town.

(From the Minutes.)

WRIGHT HUSKE, Sec'y.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Feb'y 19—Str Chatham, with goods for J G Cairns, Baker & Owen, A A McKethan, Maxwell & Horah, Dr S H Pemberton, G W Williams & Co, R Lord, J & B G Worth, Cooper & Wharton, T J Patrick, J Cowles, J S Lucas, Steiman & Horne, W Smith, E Belo, H Erambert, H L Myrover & Co, Murchison, Reid & Co, Tyson & Carry, Stafford, Clark & Dixon.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Feb 16—Br. Brig Sutcriff from Boston. 20—Brig Belmont Locke from Matanzas; Schr. Mt. Vernon from New York. 21—Brig Eagle from N. York; Schrs. Vermont from Boston, H. Hallock from New York. 22—Barque Saranac from Cuba.

ASHLAND ACADEMY,

ROBESON COUNTY,

Formerly Alfordsville, (a temporary name.)

THE Exercises of this School will be resumed on 1st of March next, under the care and instruction of the Rev. N. McDonald, as Principal.

The Trustees would direct the attention of parents and guardians to this institution, being confident that for cheapness and thorough instruction in the various branches, this is rarely surpassed.

The location is one very healthy and desirable, 16 miles west of Lumberton, on the Bennettsville road.

Terms, per session, $6, $8 and $10. Board in good families from $6 to $7 per month.

By order of the Board.

E. BULLARD, Sec'y.

Feb'y 5, 1853. 70*3t

HOUSE and LOT in Summerville,

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his late DWELLING HOUSE, with a Store building and all necessary Out Houses, in the village of Summerville, Cumberland county. The Lot contains about 2 acres, and is eligibly situated either for a private residence or for business. For terms, which will be accommodating, apply to NEILL McLEAN.

Feb'y 17. 70*3t

NOTICE.

ALL mill-wrights that wish to get a valuable job of work to do in that line of business, are requested to meet on the first Saturday in March, (that is the 5th of the month,) at Rockdale, at John P. Wright's, on the old stage road that leads from Laurel Hill to Bennettsville, as the subscriber wishes to have a new set of fine mills built on Joe's Creek, at the old mill that is called the Rockdale mill, and is determined to put the job out to the lowest bidder for cash. Workmen, it will be a valuable job of work, let who will get it, for the stream is as good a stream as there is in the State, and I am determined fully to give it what it can do with machinery, and am determined to get the job done as quick as possible, as there is such a great demand for lumber at this time in this section of the country: and workmen, come and give me a call. This job is, or will be, worthy of any of your attentions to lose a little time to come and try for it. The description of the mill will be made known on the day that it is let out.

JOHN P. WRIGHT.

Feb'y 14, 1853. 70-3t*

MEDICAL NOTICE.

DR. R. H. WYCHE, Summerville, Cumberland county, respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of said village and vicinity. He is a graduate of Emory and Henry College, Va., and of the University of Pennsylvania Medical Department, and has had some experience in practice.

Feb'y 18, 1853. 70*6tpd

DENTAL NOTICE.

W. F. Bason, M. D., D. D. S.

RESPECTFULLY offers his services to the CITIZENS OF FAYETTEVILLE A PORTION OF EACH YEAR, and hopes from his experience and attention to this particular branch of the Medical Art to merit the continued gratitude and admiration of its best friends.

Office for the present, in the Fayetteville Hotel, where he may be found when not professionally absent.

Jan. 24, 1853. 62-*3mpd

LEATHER BANDS.

THE subscriber has put up machinery for stretching, cementing and riveting Bands with copper rivets. The Bands are stretched with powerful machines, made expressly for that purpose, and the difficulty of bands stretching and ripping, under the common way of making them, is entirely removed by this process. Bands made in this way will hold their width evenly, run true, and have a uniform bearing on the drum or pully, and will give from 15 to 20 per cent. more power than those made in the ordinary way. They are made out of the best selected oak tanned Spanish Leather, and no pains will be spared to make them equal to the best Northern Bands, and will be sold as low as can be bought in New York.

CHAS. M. LINES,

Hunt's Store P. O., Guilford co., N. C.

Band Shop near Jessee Walker's Mill, Deep River. These Bands for sale by W. H. Lutterloh, Fayetteville.

January 31, 1853. 64*1y

LAURINBURGH HIGH SCHOOL

RICHMOND COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA.

THIS Institution will be opened for the reception of pupils on the second Monday in January, 1853.

The buildings are new, large and commodious, erected expressly, and on the most approved plans, for the accommodation of Teachers and Pupils.

Being a country location, the pupils will not be exposed to the temptations incident to Institutions in towns. The surrounding community is virtuous, moral and intelligent in a high degree. The situation is remarkably healthy, being free from the diseases common to the lower sections of the State, as well as from the pulmonary diseases of the mountains.

The course of instruction will be extensive and thorough, embracing every branch usually taught in the first class Institutions in the country. The students will be prepared for business, or for entrance into the highest classes in college.

The domestic arrangements for boarders will be made with care, so as to secure the comforts and influences of a christian home.

The High School will be opened under the direction and control of the Rev. J. J. SMYTH, A. M., Principal, who will be assisted by competent instructers. Of the Principal, Mr. Smyth, the Trustees deem it necessary only to say, that teaching has been the business of his life; and that while he is commended to their confidence by an experience of thirteen years, they know that his skill, tact, learning and diligence have won for him a high reputation.

TERMS AND COURSE OF STUDY.

The students will be divided into three grades. The first, or primary department, in which will be taught the elementary branches of Spelling, Reading, Writing, and elements of Arithmetic. Terms per Session of five months, $8 00

SECOND.

English Grammar, Geography, (Mitchell's.) Arithmetic, (Greenleaf's,) Mathematics, (Pierce or Davies' course,) Keith on the Globes, History, Composition, and Rudiments of Latin. Terms 12 00

THIRD.

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Dr. R. D. DICKSON,
D. McNEILL,
DANIEL C. McINTYRE,
Trustees.

Laurinburgh, Richmond Co., Dec. 17, 1852. 58*tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1853.

Nathaniel Knight, vs. Shadrach Williams. } Attachment levied on Land.

Knight & McLennan, vs. Shadrach Williams. } Attachment levied on Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant in this case, Shadrach Williams, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the Town of Fayetteville, for six weeks successively, for the Defendant to appear at the next Term of our said Court, to be held in the Town of Troy, on the first Monday of April next, then and there to plead or replevy, or the property levied on will be condemned to satisfy the debt of Plaintiff.

Witness, John McLennan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the first Monday in January, A. D. 1853, and in the 77th year of American Independence.

[68*6t] JOHN McLENNAN, Clerk.

Bladen Superior Court of Law & Equity.

Peter Cromartie and others, vs. Jas. W. Cromartie, Adm'r of Hannah Bannerman, and others.

Bill to Account.

IT having been referred to the Clerk and Master to take the Account in this cause, the Distributees of the late Hannah Bannerman, and all others in interest, are hereby notified to be and appear before me at Elizabeth Town, on Thursday the 31st day of March next.

J. C. WOOTEN, C. & M. E.

Feb'y 11, 1853. 68*td

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

BLADEN COUNTY.—IN EQUITY.

Peter Cromartie, George Robinson and wife Eleanor, George Cromartie, James Cromartie, Duncan Cromartie, Washington Cromartie, Patrick L. Cromartie, John M. Fennell, (Adm'r with the will annexed of John Cromartie,) William Henry, Amanda Henry (an infant who sues by her next friend Peter Cromartie,) Alex'r Henry, Charles Henry, William Lamb, Daniel Robinson and wife Caroline, Thankful Miller, Thomas Lamb, Dan'l Bordeaux and wife Hannah, Elias Faison and wife Margaret, and Luther Cromartie,

AGAINST

James W. Cromartie (Adm'r of Hannah Bannerman, dec'd.) John Q. Cromartie, Franklin Cromartie, Alex'r Cromartie, John Cromartie, Hiram Tucker and wife Catharine.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John Q. Cromartie, Franklin Cromartie, Alex'r Cromartie, John Cromartie, Hiram Tucker and wife Catharine, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said absent Defendants, and all persons entitled to distribution of the estate of said Hannah Bannerman, to be and appear at the next Court to be holden for the county of Bladen, at the Court House in Elizabeth Town, on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, or this cause will be heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, J. C. Wooten, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the second Monday after the fourth Monday in September, A. D. 1852.

J. C. WOOTEN, C. & M. E.

Feb'y 11, 1853. 68*6t

SALE OF LANDS FOR TAXES.

AGREEABLY to an Order of Sale granted by the County Court of Cumberland, Dec'r Term, 1852, I will expose to Public Sale at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in March 1853, for Cash, the following Lots or so much thereof as will pay the Taxes due thereon, together with all incidental expenses, viz:

1 Lot, joins Boon, listed by D. Carver, valued at $150, Tax 75 cts.

1 do do do W. S. Latta, valued at $200, Tax $1.

1 do, Mumford street, listed by Jesse Powers for A. Wynne, valued at $750, Tax $5 75.

Unlisted, and subject to Double Tax.

1 Lot, Ramsay street, joins Strange, claimed by several, valued at $50, Tax 50 cts.

1 do do joins Henry, owner not known, valued at $50, Tax 50 cts.

1 do, Cumberland street, claimed by A. S. McNeill, valued at $50, Tax 50 cts.

1 do, Hay street, belongs to Jos. Seawell, for 2 years, valued at $1250, Taxes $25.

2 do, Maxwell street, valued at $275, Tax $2 75.

1 do, Mumford street, valued at $150, Tax $1 50.

G. DEMING, Collector.

Fayetteville, Dec'r Term, 1852. 53*ts

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 20th ult., a mulatto woman named MARY ANN, about 24 years old, stout built, short thick foot, bad teeth, small round ear-rings in her ear, very pleasant when spoken to, and had on a checked linsey frock, a plaid shawl, and a yellow handkerchief on her head. I think she is harbored about town or in the suburbs. She may try to get to Hillsboro' where her mother lives. She came from there, and was the property of Mrs. Eliza Estes. I forewarn all persons from harboring said slave under the penalty of the law.

The above reward will be given for her delivery to me in Fayetteville or her confinement in any jail so that I can get her. Any information to be addressed to James Dodd, Fayetteville, N. C. JAMES DODD.

Jan'y 1, 1853. 58*tf

BISHOP IVES A PERVERT TO ROME.

To the Editor of the Mississippian:

DEAR SIR—The following extracts from a letter received two days since from a pious and intelligent Layman of the Diocese of North Carolina fully confirms the fears for some time entertained with regard to the late Bishop of that Diocese:

"To-day's mail (Jan. 28th) brings us intelligence from Italy that *Bishop Ives has formally abjured Protestantism.* This has been expected for some time; and the result proves that the Bishop has either been playing the Jesuit and the ——, or that he is a deranged man. I have charity enough to believe that his mind has been affected for some years. If it were not so, he would not, within the last ninety days, have drawn from his Diocese six months' salary in advance, to defray the expense of his trip to Europe."

When an individual sees fit, from any cause, to withdraw from one portion of the Church of Christ, and unite himself to another, it is too often the case that his late friends and associates turn upon him and rend him without mercy.—With so unkind and unreasonable a practice I will have nothing to do. If my brother or neighbor prefer the extreme of Romanism on the one hand, or Ultra-Protestantism on the other, to the safer middle-ground of Primitive Gospel Truth, instead of backbiting or maligning him, I will only pray that the erroneous creed which he has chosen may not prevent him from making his "calling and election sure" against the last day. After thus disclaiming all unkind feeling towards my late Brother in the Episcopate, and praying that in the midst of the spiritual dangers which now surround him his soul may be in the keeping of the Good Shepherd; I must respectfully beg a little further space at your hand, whilst I briefly allude to the cause of Bishop Ives' defection, and its probable effect upon his Diocese. And that your readers may know how far I am qualified to speak on this subject, I will simply mention that twenty-nine years of my ministry were spent in North Carolina, my native State; and that for the far greater part of that time I was frequently and intimately associated with him who forms the subject of this painful communication. Whom, therefore in accounting for the apostacy of Bishop Ives, I say that *I have not, for the last five or six years, regarded him as a responsible man*, I speak from personal observation; and I use language, however serious, that will be well understood, and will create no surprise in the Diocese of North Carolina, nor in any other place where the Bishop has been familiarly known for some time past.—Nay, in saying this I but repeat the admission virtually made, by himself, by his confidential Physician, and by one of his most intimate friends, to the Convention of his Diocese in 1851. Before a Committee of twelve appointed by that Convention to investigate the alleged offences of the Diocesan, their Bishop appeared, and said that "However humiliating it might be considered in him to offer to the Committee the statement he was about to make, yet a sense of duty to himself and the Church compelled him to do so." After mentioning a favorite idea which he had once entertained of uniting the Roman, the Greek, the Anglican and American Churches, he said that "This tendency of his mind toward a union of the Churches had been greatly increased by a *high state of nervous excitement*, arising either from bodily disease or a *constitutional infirmity*; and that the change in his views, (which had just then taken place) had been brought about in part by a more healthy condition of mind and body, but mainly by his having perceived the tendency of these doctrines to the Church of Rome."

The Committee, in their Report to the Convention, state that in addition to a letter from a scientific Physician, an intimate friend of the Bishop, they had before them "statements tending to show that the Bishop has, for several years past been in a state of mental excitement which has impaired his memory, and rendered quite uncertain the determination of his judgment." An oral statement was likewise made to the Committee by a distinguished layman of the Diocese whose house had been a second home to Bishop Ives, "Showing that the Bishop's mind had been for several years past, from an attack of fever, *singularly affected*, so as to impair his judgment and enfeeble his memory, while other powers had been exalted:—A state of mind well calculated to mislead its subject, and at the same time to expose him to gross misconception on the part of others."

These quotations are from the printed Journal of the Convention of North Carolina for 1851, and may suffice to show, in the opinion of that body; the *unresponsible* condition of their Bishop. And to this conclusion my own mind is driven by that Charity that "hopeth all things." For could I be induced to look upon my erring Brother in any other light, I would be forced upon many grounds of *personal knowledge* to think of him as I wish not to think of any other who names the name of Christ. It would be truly painful to me to be compelled to enter into particulars on this subject. I will only add that the unsettled condition of Bishop Ives' intellect, or rather of his moral judgment has been a growing source of pain to his Diocese for several years, so much so as to incline many both of his Clergy and Laity to set him aside, or at least to appoint an "Assistant" to him in the Episcopate. And nothing but his earnest entreaties and repeated recantations; joined to their own too-kind regard for his feelings, prevented them from doing so on more than one occasion.

As to the probable effect of the apostacy of Bishop Ives upon the Diocese which he has so insulted and deserted, the following extracts from letters received within a few days may suffice.

1. From a Presbyter of high standing in the Eastern part of the Diocese:

(Dated Jan. 23d.) "No body seems to be alarmed (at the rumored defection of Bishop Ives,) or to think of wavering for a single moment. Nor do I believe, should the rumor prove true, that the Diocese or Convention will have the least trouble whatever. There is not, so far as I can learn, the first symptom of any such apprehensions of trouble as existed two or three years ago."

2. From a clergyman in another part of the Diocese:

(Jan. 18th.) "A letter has been received from Bishop Ives. He still suffers from Neuralgia in the head and eyes. To my mind there is no doubt but that the hand of hereditary insanity is resting upon him. * * *

This one thing you may rely upon, that the apostacy of Bishop Ives, should he fall away, will not affect the religious sentiments of a single individual in the Diocese."

3. From an influential Layman in the largest Parish of the Diocese:

(Jan. 28th.) "Some of the Romish papers are flattering themselves that Bishop Ives' apostacy will carry some of his clergy with him; but in this they are much mistaken. It will have no more effect in North Carolina than the intelligence that the Pope's——————

Already are our friends here and elsewhere looking around to see who may best fill the Bishopric from which he has fallen."

From a clergyman residing in the same city with Bishop Ives, but not addressed to me:

"I have good reasons to know the opinions and impressions of the Clergy of the Diocese. I speak with entire confidence, as far as one can be confident in such a case, that a truer body of men to a truer faith exist nowhere; that there is not the shadow of probability that a single one can be found who is likely to apostatize. Nay, I go farther—I say, whatever the Bishop's influence may once have been, it is so entirely gone, at least for such a purpose that I do not know, I do not believe there is a single man, woman or child now living in the Diocese that is at all likely to follow his example."

To these extracts I will only add, on my own part, that in passing through North Carolina in November last, I was grieved at heart to see the general disaffection of the Diocese toward their Bishop, on account of his many inconsistencies of conduct. All confidence was gone, and on every side the wish was openly expressed that he would resign; and thus open a way for the return of that soundness in the faith, and that mutual love and trust which has been bequeathed them by the honest and noble-hearsed Ravenscroft.

In making this communication, Messrs. Editors, I trust I do no violence to the law of charity either in the intention which prompts it, or in the language in which I express myself. I make no attack on Bishop Ives' character, nor do I ascribe to him any impure or unworthy motive in thus renouncing his high and holy commission in the Church of Christ. It is not for me to sit in judgment on his motives, however much I may and do condemn many things in his conduct connected with his abandonment of the True Catholic Faith.

Thanking you sincerely, Messrs. Editors, for the space which you have allowed me, and praying for the spread of Divine truth, and love every where, I subscribe myself, very truly and respectfully yours, W. M. GREEN.

Bishop of the Diocese of Mississippi.

An Incident in the Capitol.—A Washington correspondent of the Concord Democrat says:

Yesterday in the House, a poor lady over 60 years of age, who had been for six years prosecuting a claim on Congress, in the name of her mother, a woman 80 years of age, was the occasion of quite a scene. The bill at last, after so many days of hope deferred and anxious poverty, was brought up. The lady herself, who was present, in scant attire of sable, listened to the debate with painful interest, and when at last the indications that the bill would pass became too evident to be doubted, the long-pent emotions of her heart were stronger than her strength, and she fainted and fell insensible on the floor. The claim, amounting to some $2000, was put through instanter. Never did woman faint in better time. There was hardly a show of opposition.

Our friend who went to California a vigorous, hale, fine looking man, has returned with a moustached lip, and a bilious cheek. After barely escaping death by dysentery, in San Francisco, he is now, possibly, on the verge of a bilious fever that may carry him off; and although he has realised some money in his absence, he confesses that he would freely forego the whole for his former heartiness.

Thus speaks the National Democrat of a returned Californian, who came in the Ohio. It is a counterpart of the history of hundreds and thousands, who, in the eager search for gold, have lost a blessing beyond purchase. Many hundreds, however, could tell even a worse story than the above. They have lost health—perhaps character, also—and gained nothing.—*N. Y. Com.*

An Important Discovery.—A Cuban correspondent of the Raleigh Standard says that Dr. Finley, an English practitioner of long experience in Cuba, and a graduate of Paris, has discovered in the course of his practice in cases of small pox, that vaccine virus, after having once passed through the negro's system, becomes useless as a prophylactic to the white race. This fact may in some degree explain the rapid extension and fatality of that disease whenever it visits that Island. Dr. Cartwright, an eminent physician of New Orleans, who has published an elaborate essay, in which he argues the origin of the different races of mankind, has seized hold on the fact developed in the practice maintained by him.

Horrid Outrage.—The Mount Sterling (Kentucky) Whig says:

A most brutal murder was committed in Clay county, a few days ago, by four men whose names we cannot recall. A youth about seventeen years old, without the least offence, was seized by four men who had been drinking, and first ducked until nearly lifeless, and then his hair singed off close to his head, and last, shot through the head. All this was done by way of mere amusement for the demons! They claim that they did not shoot him intentionally, but that they took him into a room, after ducking him and burning off his hair, merely to alarm him by firing pistols over him, and that one of the pistols bursting, killed him. One of them, after it was supposed they had intentionally bursted the pistol, the boy seeming to have been dead a half hour before, was seen endeavoring to drive one of the screws of the pistol-stock into what appeared to be a bullet-hole in his head. A man cannot think of such men and believe there is no hell.

The Caloric Ship Abroad.—The reports of the success of the caloric ship Erricson in New York, attract much attention in this quarter. But great as that enterprize is, the recent invention of Dr. Corozio of this city, promises to supersede it. The Doctor and his friends, who are numerous and wealthy, think he has completely succeeded in devising a substitute for the steam engine, fire, &c., and that electro magnetism will henceforth be the motive power of all machinery. An agent is now on his way to the United States to procure a patent there.

Genoa Cor. Newark Daily.

Newspapers and their Patrons.—A great portion of the community suppose, says an exchange, that newspapers can publish everything that occurs, far and near, and this whether it refers to public or private matters. Indeed it has now come to pass that matters of a purely private and personal nature, where a single individual is to be alone benefited, the custom prevails to trot off to some one or all of the newspapers, to obtain a "notice." If an individual has a notion in his head; if he imagines he has made a discovery or an invention; if he has constructed a machine, or received a package of goods; if he has become possessed of some novel toy; bought a calf with two heads or five legs, he expects any newspaper to open its columns at any length and enlighten the public on the same, simply because he "is a subscriber," or "buys the paper every day." If people want their private business or pleasure advertised, then let them pull out their cash and pay for it; pay what and *all* it is worth. It costs publishers money and a good deal of it, they pay "cash down" for every thing they have and use—for labor, paper, &c.; and it is only from those whom they individually benefit that they can obtain the means to meet their outlay.

Why is the tail of your coat like the letter V? Because it comes after U.

From the National Intelligencer.

NORTH CAROLINA BLOCK FOR THE MONUMENT.

The block from the State of North Carolina for the National Monument was presented yesterday, the 22d instant, at noon, to the Board of Managers of the Monument Society, by the Hon. A. W. Venable, on the part of the State, who delivered the subjoined eloquent and appropriate address, in the presence of a numerous and distinguished company, assembled at "Monument Place" to witness the ceremony. The block was received on the part of the Managers by J. W. Maury, Esq., Mayor and ex-officio second Vice President of the Association, whose very happy reply to Mr. Venable's address is also subjoined.

This beautiful block is of handsome marble, a production of the good old State which it represents, is four feet long and two feet high, with the arms of North Carolina handsomely sculptured in bas relief, and the name of the State in conspicuous letters beneath it.

MR. VENABLE'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Mayor, and Gentlemen of the Washington Monument Association: The stone which I am about to present to you as a part of the monument rising before us is a gift from the State of North Carolina. One of the old thirteen, who endured the privations and braved the perils of the revolution, she comes to add her contribution to the structure dedicated to the memory of our renowned revolutionary leader. His memory, written on their hearts and enshrined in their affections, needed no monument to continue the recollections as long as any breathed who lived in his day. It was well that this work was left for their children. A generation who knew him by tradition and history are well employed in erecting a monument in this city which shall carry down his name and remind the world of his virtues whilst the tide of time shall continue "its ceaseless flow." It is well that this memorial does not owe its broad foundations or its stately column, the contemplated decorations, and the splendid whole when completed, to the vote of Congress from the public treasury—a fund created by taxation and disbursed by the stern hand of the law. It is well, and just as it should be. Future generations will envy us the privilege of these voluntary contributions—the tribute of our hearts, the free-will offering of a great people, whose veneration for virtue, valor, and self-denying patriotism would not be satisfied without such a perpetual demonstration. This birth-day of the great chief is a suitable occasion for the presentation of a stone cut out of the mountains of North Carolina, and dedicated by a resolution of her Legislature to that purpose. The old North State, proud of the extensive and numerous family which has sprung up around her and her revolutionary sisters, comes to this duty with deep and pious devotion. Her sons can never forget the scenes and trials which endeared the name of Washington to their fathers. The Declaration of Independence, made by North Carolina in advance of the Congress of the United States, sufficiently evinces the devotion of that patriotic people to popular liberty and individual right. Her territory the seat of war; her soil drenched with the blood of the noblest and bravest of her sons; the unceasing and gallant struggle maintained without intermission from the first out break of resistance to British oppression and the important victories won within her borders, all rise up before me this day and fill my heart with inexpressible emotions, whilst as one of her representatives I quarter upon this great shield the arms of my State. This stone, which bears the memorial, was taken from near the spot where the victory of King's Mountain first turned the tide in our favor, and cast a cheering light upon our dark horizon. Near the place from whence this marble came were heard the voices of Cleaveland and Shelby, Campbell and Williams, who, with raw and undisciplined troops, assailed and destroyed the formidable and well-appointed army of Ferguson—a spot sacred to liberty, sacred to the memory of the brave. It was well that from such a spot this contribution should be made to the memory of Washington.

It is sometimes said that this work proceeds too slowly. Anxious eyes are often directed to the Congress of the United States for completion. Let this never be said or felt again. What though many years should pass before its completion, it will only afford opportunity to a larger number to contribute to become partial owners in this splendid structure. It is not desirable that it should grow up, like the Prophet's gourd, in a night. It should, like the fame of him to whom it is raised, go on to increase as its elevation affords opportunity for a larger number of observers. It should be a continual appeal to the veneration of passing generations for the name of WASHINGTON; an incentive to virtuous emulation and the love of country. The Jew loved his temple none the less because it was forty years in building; it, too, was erected by free-will offerings. The contribution of the cheerful giver alone was accepted. So let not one piece of marble or one particle of cement be in the composition of this monument which was given with reluctance or paid for by taxation. As it arises before the people the appeal will be more strongly felt, and the impulse which prompted to the decision "let us arise and build," will urge on to the further purpose, "let us go on and finish." To you, gentlemen, a most distinguished position is assigned. This is not like the monument erected by man in his primitive social organization, when every-passer-by threw a stone upon the pile which commemorated some great event in their history. It was done unnoticed and the actors forgotten. You are associated with the erection of this monument with an imperishable record from the States who have united to honor the memory of the founder of our Republic. When generations have passed away, and the changes which affect all human institutions shall have run their round, this memorial shall give day and date to the continued devotion of a whole people to the greatest and best of men. Here, chiseled on the marble, are the recorded gifts of associations, both literary and moral, ancient and modern, dating from the present day back through the long course of ages. Ties of every kind acknowledged, memorials recorded by associations venerable for age, and still more for usefulness, all unite to impress the sacredness of this enterprise. In the name of the State of North Carolina I present you with this stone, bearing her arms and motto, and claim a place for it in this Monument, now erecting to the memory of GEORGE WASHINGTON.

Reply of J. W. Maury, Esq.

The Washington National Monument Society receive the block of marble which you present in the name of the State of North Carolina with much gratification.

Among the pleasing duties which the Society have had to discharge, none have given them more satisfaction than that of receiving from the sovereign States of this confederacy contributions like the one you now offer from your State, to be wrought into, and form a part of, the noble column which is to commemorate the virtues and patriotic services of the "Father of his Country." Within the borders of North Carolina were enacted some of the most stirring scenes of the Revolution, and side by side with the great Washington her gallant sons braved the perils and endured the sufferings of that struggle and aided in its final triumph. This column would not, therefore, be complete without her name upon its sides, and nothing could be more appropriate than that it should be inscribed upon a block of marble from those hills which have been consecrated by the blood of her patriots.

This block shall be placed in the Monument along with those from her sister States, and while the one shall attest the gratitude of the American people, the other shall proclaim to after ages the gratitude of our confederated States.

We are requested to state that several members of Congress from the State of North Carolina did not participate in the proceedings had on the 22d of February last, when the Hon. Mr. Venable made an address and presented a piece of marble from that State for the Washington Monument, because they had no knowledge that any such ceremony was to take place, either from any person in North Carolina or in this city.

National Intelligencer.

THE COAL FIELDS OF NORTH CAROLINA, &c.

We extract the following article from the New York Mercantile Journal, of the 17th inst., one of the ablest financial papers in that City:

North Carolina.—It is a surprising fact, no less strange than true, that the greater the indebtedness of a nation the more readily can professional financiers deal with the representatives of that indebtedness. The same anomaly appears with respect to notes and bills which on the face bear the stamp of legitimate business. The more a house has its paper circulated, the greater will be the facility with which in ordinary times it will be cashed; provided the elements of punctuality and promptness have not been wanting in previous transactions. On the London Stock Exchange a loan of five millions for a defaulting quasi Bankrupt Kingdom, has a greater probability of exciting eager jobbers to worry the successful contractors for a slice, than a loan for one-fifth of that amount demanded for a nation tolerably free from debt, and whose securities are consequently unknown to the mass of capitalists. Wall street practices the same system; Bonds and shares—Notes and Drafts are bought and sold without any clear or definitive knowledge by the brokers of the intrinsic value of the security or the resources of the makers. The makers are *known* i. e. their engagements on paper have been often seen and therefore they are current. It is this method that enables the large companies to go on unceasingly, adding to their obligations in the shape of first and second mortgage, income and convertible Bonds; they are known and capitalists deal with them without reflection.

We have noted recently an instance forcibly illustrating this rule of financiers. The State of Pennsylvania taking advantage of the easy state of the market, and with a view to remodel her indebtedness, was a borrower of several millions.—She was no stranger to the monied classes, few or no enquiries were made and the negotiation was perfected. The State of North Carolina with little or comparatively no debt ($1,230,000,) with a revenue in excess of her expenditure, immense natural resources both mineral and agricultural yet undeveloped, announces a requisition for certain sums to be expended not in liquidation of old claims but in the completion of internal improvements, that will tend to double the value of her resources, and we hear from many quarters a reiteration of the old remark "not known." The public works of North Carolina are set out on principles that entirely prevent a useless and demoralizing expenditure. They are based upon the known wants of the people, maturely considered and tested by the experience of series of years. She has been slow to move, but her progression has been permanent. The area of the State is 50,000 square miles—32,000,000 acres.

In the census of 1850 her population was stated at 868,903 souls. Owing to her territorial formation she has as yet no large sea port town within her borders; hence her large and increasingly valuable products go to swell the export lists of other States. The extension of the system of development already commenced, and the alterations now contemplated and which can be effected for a moderate sum to Beaufort Harbor, (admitted to be one of the finest on the Southern coast,) will soon remedy this neglect. In the meantime Wilmington at the mouth of the Cape Fear River, is growing up rapidly and already commands a considerable trade; the railroad lines of the State will be extended and increased, enabling the valuable products of the interior to reach the seaboard line at an extreme moderate cost.

The North Carolina Railroad which the State is now constructing, and which will stand pledged for the Bonds she is now offering for sale, passes through one of the finest agricultural sections in the South; as must be admitted by all who have travelled the route. This road commences at Goldsboro', in Wayne county, where it connects with the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad, Hillsboro', Greensboro', Lexington, Salisbury and Charlotte, where it joins the South Carolina Railroad.

The mineral resources of North Carolina are varied and immense. Iron, copper and coal exists in extensive fields. The State is now making a geological survey under Professor Emmons, (for a copy of whose Report we are indebted to the politeness of D. W. Courts, Esq., State Treasurer,) in which it is shown that on the borders of both Deep and Dan Rivers are immense deposits of valuable coal, which from its cropping out and being in close vicinity to the ocean, can be worked and carried at extremely low rates.

[The Mercantile Journal here quotes from Professor Emmons's Report on the Deep River coal; and adds,]

Professor Emmons has not lost sight of the various other important interests of the citizens of North Carolina. The report dilates at considerable extent upon the value as fertilizers of the marl, the lime-stone and the salt, found so abundant in the State. It describes the State of North Carolina as divided into two great districts, *Agricultural* and *Mining*—the former embracing those counties immediately upon the Atlantic slope extending to the first fall of the rivers, the latter embracing all west of these falls; and observes that a mining district is usually rough and unproductive, but in North Carolina while mining is capable of giving magnificent returns for labor, the agricultural returns from the surface are equally productive with other sections. Water power of great extent and unfailing permanency abounds; the advantages for making Bar iron of a superior quality are very great, and the resources of the forest immense.

We heard a very good anecdote, lately, of a French tailor in New York. He had a woman in his employ, an excellent hand, to whom he gave six dollars a week; but she wanted her wages raised, and called upon the Frenchman for that purpose, when the following dialogue took place:—

"Sir, I want my wages raised."

"Ah, Sally, you want more l'argent? What for you want more? You 'ave everyt'ing ver' comfortable."

"Well, sir, the Dutchman over the way has offered me seven dollars."

"Ze Dutchman is von ombug, Sally! He no pay you. I tell you vat I do. I no give more money, mais if you vill marry me, I vill marry you. I no give you seven dollars, but I make you von wife."

And he did.

Important from Mexico.—The latest advices from Mexico state that Senor Cevallos has resigned his office as President of the Republic, in consequence of being unable to agree with Col. Robbs and Gen. Uraga, (two of the revolutionary officers,) who had arrived in the city of Mexico. In this condition of things Gen. Uraga and the Mexican garrison at once pronounced in favor of the return of Santa Anna. General Lombardini was acting as President ad interim.

Nat. Intelligencer.

One of the coolest things we have met with lately, is a speech of Senator Houstou, abusing Kennedy, of the Census office, for having charged the Government for a trip to Europe. According to Samivel's statement, it was a very ugly proceeding on the part of Kennedy—not that Kennedy did not make the trip—he went all the miles charged for—but he was franked across the water by Collins. Samivel knows all the iniquity of such forays upon the Treasury—and no man has a better right to expatiate on their enormity—for he can speak from his own personal experience. Between the 4th and 5th of March, 1849, he charged the Government $2495 for an alleged trip, which he had made *between* the two days from Texas. Of course he had not been outside of the corporation of Washington. And therein consists his advantage over Kennedy. If the latter had charged for the trip across the Atlantic, without having made it, he would have occupied Senatorial footing, and been justified by Houstonian ethics. But the unfortunate man made a pretence of earning the money—he thereby reflected upon St. Jacinto's disinterestedness, and justly fell under his sledge-hammer.

We have no word to utter on behalf of Kennedy. Taking Houston's statement for correct, the Census man deserves to be beaten with many blows. But we are in favor of meeting out justice all around. If Kennedy deserves confinement in the Penitentiary three years for plundering the Treasury of $400, how long should Senator Houston be incarcerated for appropriating $2495?—*Richmond Whig.*

The New York Journal of Commerce gives some good advice to merchant's clerks of that city that is worthy of the attention of the young men of every city. It advises the establishment of societies for debate in which the important political subjects of the day may be discussed considered and determined so far as their votes and influence go, and says:

"Let our young friends establish these institutions for instruction, for debate, for pure friendship, for cultivation in what is noble and honorable. Establish many of them. Let the vices of young men be excluded from them. A body of merchants will thus grow up to confer fame and honor on the name, to spread far and wide its virtues,—a body that may be relied upon to rescue the City in which they live from the hands of rapacious cormorants, and drive them into privacy and obloquy. We shall be happy to aid our young friends in the formation of these institutions, by any information we have of their rules and practical operation. The work which we would advise them to read, as a preparation for discussion, is the Federalist, written by Hamilton, Jay, and Madison, a work which gives a better idea of this Government, and of all Governments, than any other of which the language can boast. It may not only be read, but it belongs to that class of few books which Lord Bacon says may be chewed and digested. Acquaint yourselves with the Commentaries of Kent. The stern morality and clear sense of inflexible justice that pervade the book, and the precise knowledge of rights and duties which it conveys, will ever be of the greatest service."

JOHN RANDOLPH OUTDONE.

Of the many amusing anecdotes of this eccentric man of Roanoke, we do not believe the following was ever in print:

He was through a part of Virginia in which he was unacquainted—during the meantime he stopped during the night at an inn near the forks of the road. The inn-keeper was a fine old gentleman and no doubt one of the first families of the Old Dominion, Knowing who his distinguished guest was, he endeavored, during the evening, to draw him into a conversation, but failed in all his efforts. But, in the morning, when Mr. Randolph was ready to start, he called for his bill, which, on being presented, was paid. The landlord, still anxious to have some conversation with him, began as follows:

'Which way are you travelling, Mr Randolph?'

'Sir!' said Mr. Randolph, with a look of displeasure.

'I asked,' said the latter, 'which way are you travelling?'

'Have I paid your bill?'

'Yes.'

'Do I owe you anything more?'

'No.'

'Well, I'm going just where I please—do you understand?'

'Yes.'

The landlord, by this time, got somewhat excited, and Mr. Randolph drove off. But, to the landlord's surprise, in a few minutes the servant turned to inquire for his master, which of the forks of the road to take. Mr. Randolph not being out of hearing distance, the landlord spoke at the top of his breath, 'Mr. Randolph, you don't owe me one cent; just take which road you please.'

It is said that the air turned blue with the curses of Randolph.

A joint resolution has passed the Illinois House of Representatives, to the effect that the Senators and Representatives of that State in Congress be requested to use their best exertions to procure the passage of a law of Congress, granting to each State in the Union an amount of public lands, not less in value than five hundred thousand dollars, for the liberal endowment of a system of Industrial Universities, one in each State in the Union, to co-operate with each other, and with the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, for the more liberal and practical education of our industrial classes and their teachers.

Schism has already began to work among the Mormons. A party calling itself the "New Church" has sprung up and separated from the original Mormon Society. The "New Church" has appointed seven rulers, answering to the branches of the Golden Candlestick, and the authority descends from one to the other, so that it can never cease while one is left.

N. Y. Courier.

APROPOS.

Of all the evils we have, poor mortals, to dread,
Oh, what can be worse than a cold in the head!
For then you keep up a perpetual sneezing,
Such hemming and hawing, and coughing, and wheezing.
You are as cross as a bear, and are quite out of sorts,
And harbor towards people the bitterest thoughts;
And, what is most trying, you look like a fright,
With your nose swollen up and your eyes out of sight.
You feel below par, and are perfectly willing
To sell yourself off in despair for a shilling;
Your voice has departed—in vain you declare,
In a whisper, your troubles—there's no one to care.
You're afflicted with toothache, or laid up with a fever:
The lady you love best may prove a deceiver,
Your partner may run off and pocket your gains,
Your good name be covered with all sorts of stains;
But nothing will put a man in such a frenzy
As a regular old-fashioned tough influenza.

Fire.—On Thursday night last at about o'clock a fire broke out in the stables of Maj. M. Campbell of this place. The building entirely consumed. Fortunately the fire did extend any further.—*North Carolinian.*

Bank of Washington.—The capital stock this Bank is to be increased $110,000, making with present capital $300,000. We understand the Bank cannot, with its present capital, accommodate the business that offers. The stock is selling at 12 per cent. premium.

Washington [illegible]

New York Capitalists and Speculators have been investing immense amounts of money in coal lands, and railroads leading thereto, with a view to supplying their own market with and thus avoid paying tribute to Philadelphia. They own nearly all of the Cumberland and are struggling desperately to get the land coal into a rivalry with that of Pennsylvania. They have now bought up the North mines, and invested large sums of money endeavoring to make them profitable. In Pennsylvania they have for years been active, latterly have become vastly more so, as funds are now greater. They have already under way the Delaware and Hudson and canals, to carry Pennsylvania coal to the and are prosecuting with extraordinary the building of a railroad direct to the mines, which is far advanced towards They are now endeavoring to get a railroad tered across from the Lackawanna mines, the Wyoming and Lehigh valleys, to New and are endeavoring to get also more direct the Dauphin and Susquehanna company by railroad.—*Philadelphia North American.*

Marston's Patent Fire-Arms.—The merits of Mr. Wm. W. Marston has been sufficiently tested, (since a patent was granted in June 1851,) to be now presented to the notice of the public as a reliable improvement in the manufacture of fire-arms. All sportsmen know the convenience, to say nothing of the danger, of muzzle-loading, and any method which will suppress it should meet with encouragement. The inventor of the gun under notice claims for it a simple, safe and expeditious mode of loading at the breech, and the cleaning of the barrel by each discharge. The ramrod and ordinary appendances of a gun are dispensed with. The loading at the breech is accomplished in the following manner: a lever, which is also the trigger guard, working on the line of the stock, moves forward or backward a slide with a strong iron hook in front of which, when turned back, the cartridge is dropped through an opening in the side of the lock. By bringing the lever again into its place the cartridge is pushed into the bore of the gun. The end of the bolt in contact with the cartridge, which is perforated to receive fire, corresponding with a canal leading from the lock through the bolt.

It is alleged that when the cap is exploded the charge ignited the expansion of gas is greater in this stout, pasteboard cartridge than in the ordinary chamber of a gun, and that the conical ball is expelled with nearly twice the force from an ordinary rifle. When discharged, the wad remains in the breech and is forced before the next charge, which, it is said, cleans the grooves, so that, even with many hours shooting the gun does not foul. The rapidity with which this gun is discharged almost equals that of the celebrated Colt's arms, but with the advantage that it more readily loaded. Although a one ounce ball may be thrown 650 yards, and a one ounce and a quarter ball 1,500 yards, the quantity of powder, is about one half the ordinary charge, and there is little or no recoil, the reaction of the powder against the bolt being confined to the working end of the lever, after undergoing a reduction of one half on account of the change of direction, and being ultimately sustained by a strong pin around which the lever turns. The pressure of the recoil is said not to exceed three pounds; and we are also informed that a strain of 430 lbs. on the bolt is provided for.—*N. Y. Express.*

EXTRAVAGANT PRICES.—At a plantation sale in Louisiana, some negroes sold as high as $2,000. The average price paid was $1,200, though most of the hands were over 50 years of age.

Assailing a Dead Man.—Mr. Coggswell, a member of the Massachusetts Legislature from Bedford, recently in the House of Representatives delivered the following philippic against one of the early inhabitants:

"It is a matter of deep regret that we cannot have the advice of women in our legislative deliberations—especially on a subject in which she is deeply interested (temperance.) Woman has been constantly wronged by man; and that wrong commenced in Eden, where our grandfather Adam cast the blame wholly upon Eve, instead of bearing it himself like a *man*. He evinced neither honor nor gallantry in meanly screening himself behind his wife, who was no more guilty than I always feel ashamed of my pedigree, when I think of the dastardly conduct of Adam, in saying, "Tan't I, Lord, 'twas my wife who did it. If Eve's *mother* had possessed half the spunk of some of our Yankee matrons, she would not have suffered her injured daughter to have remained under the roof of the heartless coward! Woman has done much for me, and I feel bound, in return, to do something for her."

Royal Training.—The following is the routine of the daily occupation of the royal children in England: Rise early, breakfast at eight, and dine at two. First hour after breakfast the classics; next the modern, grammatical instruction, being also carefully given; next military exercises for the boys, then music and dancing, then the riding-school; music and drawing for the girls, then the carpenter's shop, and occasionally the laboratory; then shooting in the royal gardens, then supper, then prayers, and then to bed—Such are the daily occupations of these young people.

Taking it Coolly.—The telegraph has already informed us of the partial destruction of the Louisville Hotel by fire, on the night of the 20th ult. The Courier of the next day in its account of the fire, relates the following incident:

The coolest incident that we know of took place during the height of the fire, and when all thought the entire building would be laid in ashes. It occurred between Mr. Moore, clerk at the Hotel, and one of the boaders. The latter, carpet bag in hand, descended from the third story, which was all in flames, and marching up to the clerk at the office, around whom the hot cinders were dropping, told him that he believed he would move his quarters, and wanted to know how much his bill was? Moore turned to the ledger, counted it up, made out the bill, took the money, and politely bowed him out, at the same time expressing his regret at his sudden departure.

LOVE—A MYSTERY.—FROM THE GERMAN.

My heart! I bid thee answer—
How are love's marvels wrought?
"Two hearts to one pulse beating,
Two spirits to one thought."
And tell me how love cometh—
"It comes—unsought—unsent!"
And tell me how love goeth—
"That was not love which went!"

SUPREME COURT.

This Tribunal adjourned on Wednesday, after a laborious Session. The following are the closing decisions:—

By NASH, C. J. In Turner v. Hughes, in Equity, from Wake, confirming the report. Also, in *doe ex dem*, Smith v. Bryan, from Bladen, affirming the judgment. Also, in Parker v. Latham, from Beaufort, awarding a *venire de novo*. Also, in Carraway v. Cox, from Wayne, judgment below reversed; judgment here for plaintiff. Also, in State v. Hussey, from Guilford, awarding a *venire de novo*.

By PEARSON, J. In *doe ex dem*, Myers v. Craige, from Anson, awarding a *venire de novo*. Also, in Blue v. McDuffie, from Cumberland, affirming the judgment. Also, in President &c., Deaf, Dumb Institute v. Norwood, in Equity, from Orange; decree for plaintiffs; (Nash, C. J. dissented.) Also, in Robinson v. Lewis, in Equity, from Bladen, dismissing the Bill.

By BATTLE, J. In Greene v. Lane, in Equity, from Craven, dismissing the petition, affirming the former decree. Also, in Drewry v. Phillips, from Northampton, affirming the judgment. Also, in Fanshaw v. Fanshaw, from Currituck, awarding a *venire de novo*. Also, in Dudley v. Winfield, in Equity, from Anson. Also, in Owen v. Owen, in Equity, from Sampson, directing the proper accounts to be taken.—*Ral. Register.*

Senator Badger.—The Senate, on the 11th inst., postponed the nomination of Mr. Badger till the 4th of March by a vote of 26 to 25—Mr. Clemens being absent.

The course of the majority in the Senate in refusing to fill the long vacant seat of Judge McKinley, and in continuing to hold it open, to the great injury of the public service, to enable the Pierce administration to appoint a political partisan, is not creditable to them as honest and patriotic statesmen. There are some offices (the judicial) which should be kept unsullied and aloof from the degrading touch of party politics—the just dignity and integrity of those offices require it. This office has, for a long time, been kept vacant, and the different appointees rejected, not because there was any question of their worth or competency, but because they were whigs. No other reason can be assigned for this course. At the last session, an able and accomplished lawyer of the circuit—Mr. Bradford—who was recommended by the great body of the bar in New Orleans, was rejected on the professed ground that he was not sufficiently known—but really because he was a whig.

Again, at this session, the nomination of Mr. Badger, long known as one of the ablest and most distinguished lawyers of the Union, is rejected on the professed ground that he is not a resident of the circuit—but really because the place must be kept vacant to reward a political partisan. Such a course is not creditable to American legislation, or to the integrity of the Senators who have sworn to regard and provide for the public service.—*Mont. (Ala.) Adv.*

Col. Jno. H. Wheeler, (with initials annexed,) passed through this City on Tuesday last, *en route* for Washington—but whether to assume the post of Senator, of Post Office Auditor, or of Historiographer to the incoming Administration, "this deponent saith not."—*Raleigh Register.*

WASHINGTON, Feb'y 22, 1853.

The Trip of the Ericsson.—The caloric ship Ericsson arrived at Alexandria yesterday afternoon from the mouth of the Potomac, where she had laid at anchor for 27 hours during the late snow and thick weather.

Capt. Lowber weighed anchor at half past 9 o'clock last Wednesday morning at Sandy Hook, and in pursuance of instructions stood to the Eastward in the face of a strong gale and heavy sea. He kept his course for 80 miles, when the wind shifted to the northwest. He then stood in shore again in the face of the gale.

During these two gales the ship stood the test nobly, and though she pitched her bowsprit under water with her lee guard immersed, her engines performed with the utmost regularity, the wheels making 64 turns a minute with entire uniformity. Not the slightest motion was perceptible in the frame work and bracing of the engines. After the ship and the engines were thus fully tested, Capt. Lowber shaped his course for the Chesapeake, and in going up the Bay against a gale from the N. N. E., encountered a heavy snow storm. On approaching the mouth of the Potomac, the weather became so thick that the pilot declined to go further, and the ship came to anchor at ten o'clock this morning.

The engines had then been in operation for 73 hours, without being stopped for a moment, or requiring any adjustment, only one fireman having been on duty at a time during the whole trip.—The consumption of fuel was under five tons in the 24 hours.

Capt. Sands, of the U. S. Navy, who was on board to witness the performance, is delighted with the result, and says that he would willingly go to Australia in her. Thus the great principle of the new motor is a demonstrated reality.

Republic.

Visit to the Caloric Ship.—An invitation having been extended to the President of the United States, the President Elect, several members of the Cabinet, and other distinguished officers of the Government, by Captain Lowber, of the Ericsson, to visit that vessel, they yesterday proceeded to the steamer some time before noon. The party—Gen. Pierce accompanying Mr. Fillmore in his carriage—embarked for the Ericsson from the Navy Yard in the United States steamer Vixen.—*National Intelligencer, 25th inst.*

The President Elect yesterday morning paid a visit to the President of the United States, remaining with him a quarter of an hour.—*Ib.*

Fine Cotton.—Twenty-two bales Jethro Cotton, from the plantation of Wilds Kolb, Esq. of Morgan county, were sold in Augusta on Monday, at 16 cents.—*Charleston Mercury.*

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.

Personal Difficulty.—An unfortunate sequel to the late affair between Postmaster General Hubbard and the Hon. George Briggs, occurred at the Capitol to-day. The parties met in a dark passage near the House Library. Mr. Hubbard grasped Mr. Briggs by the hand, saying "how are you Briggs." Mr. Briggs shook hands with him, but in a moment discovering who it was, followed Mr. Hubbard, and meeting him in the ante-room leading from the House to the Rotunda, said, "I have just shaken hands with you—I wish to retract that act of politeness—you have insulted me and I have publicly called you no gentleman." Mr. Hubbard answered, "Just as you please, you are beneath my notice." Mr. Briggs thereupon with his left hand immediately slapped Mr. Hubbard in the face, saying, "Will you make no resistance?" None being offered Briggs continued, "I have said in public that you are no honorable man, and I have now slapped your face, don't you resent it?" Mr. Hubbard then replied, "Strike away, Briggs—Strike away—I shall not strike back, for you are beneath my contempt." Mr. Briggs then struck him on the left side of the head with his right hand, and repeated the blow once or twice. The bystanders then interfered before serious injury was effected. It is said that Mr. Hubbard intends to institute legal proceedings against Mr. Briggs.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 28, 1853.

LOOSE LEGISLATION.—The manner in which the business of our Legislature is done is a disgrace to the State. The laws are loosely, vaguely, and ungrammatically expressed, words omitted, and words interpolated, names of individuals murdered, &c., so that it is often times difficult to arrive at the meaning of the "collected wisdom," and sometimes not very certain that there was any meaning at all. It is not easy to tell where the blame for these blunders should rest, whether with an ignorant member, who is seized with a desire to make laws, without having first learned to spell, or to write grammatically, or with the clerks who copy the laws, or the printer who prints them.—Most likely each one contributes his quota to the bungled mass. But certain it is that many of the laws, as they come down to the public, are a disgrace to the State, and an enigma to those who desire to obey them. A notable example is the present revenue law. Most people, who desire to pay all the taxes for which they are liable, have to consult a lawyer to find out what the law means; whilst some construe it "as they understand it," and evade the payment of taxes for which others consider themselves liable.

But it was not of this law we meant now to speak. That only troubles us and the public about once a year, during "the last 20 working days in July," as the Revised Statute expresses it. It was about the law changing the time of holding the Superior Courts in this (the 5th) Judicial Circuit, that we desired to say a word. We learn that *it is positively denied that this law ever passed the General Assembly!* Members of the Assembly deny it, as we hear, and give the following statement about it: The bill passed the House of Commons with a provision that the Judge should be paid out of the State Treasury for holding Court a second week in New Hanover. When it reached the Senate, that body amended the 2d section by providing that the Judge should be paid by the County Trustee of New Hanover. After which it is affirmed that the bill never went back to the Commons for concurrence in the amendment, and of course the law is no law.

We know not what would be the effect of the establishment of these facts—whether the law would thereby be nullified or not. It is undoubtedly a good and necessary law, and having the official signatures of the Speaker of the two Houses, and the Secretary of State, we suppose it will be assented to without a serious question. We allude to it only for the purpose of urging, as we have heretofore done, that some legal gentleman, the Attorney General or some other person, should be required, (and paid,) to examine, and lick into some sort of shape, every bill and amendment that comes before the Legislature.

At the session before the last, it will be remembered, some important sections of the Raleigh and Gaston rail road charter were omitted in the engrossment. And in another law an appropriation of a thousand dollars was nullified by the omission of the word *dollars*, so that the law appropriated "one thousand" nothings, instead of one thousand dollars.

THE COAL REGION, &C.—It is not surprising that in the excitement pervading the coal region, incorrect statements should get abroad. Some of these have crept into our paper, though we endeavored to be assured of the truth before we published any thing. We now learn that the half of the Taylor mine was not sold for $80,000, but that such an offer was refused by the proprietors.

We also learn that the New York firm which took the balance of the stock in our rail road, are not among the purchasers of coal lands, though they have bought several large tracts of land in Guilford &c.; to pay for all which they have cash on deposite in Bank at Greensborough,—and for more too, if they can find the land to suit their views. They go into the rail road *per se;* and they intend that it shall be built in the shortest possible time. It is not the first enterprise of the kind in which they have been engaged, and successfully.

We take the liberty of giving thus much of a private letter from a friend on whose accuracy we entirely rely, to settle any doubts which may be entertained elsewhere. We believe no one here has any reason to doubt the character of the subscription to our road.

On Thursday next the Administration of MILLARD FILLMORE will come to an end. We need not tell our readers what we think of it. History will write it down as one of the most patriotic, useful, and honest Administrations that this or any other country ever had.

On Friday, FRANKLIN PIERCE will be inaugurated, and a new era will commence. We wish it may be as good a one as its predecessor.

The Cabinet rumors are as plentiful as ever.—Of one thing we are pretty well assured, viz: that Mr. Dobbin of this place will be in the Cabinet. The great struggle is for and against the appointment of Gov. Marcy, who is bitterly opposed by the Hunker party of his own State, by whom Gen. Pierce is threatened with terrible vengeance if he admits Marcy into the Cabinet. The opposition to Judge Campbell of Penn. (the favorite of Mr. Buchanan,) and to Gov. McClelland (the nominee of Gen. Cass,) is scarcely less violent.

The following letter to the Petersburg Democrat, (a thorough Locofoco paper,) will show what is the state of things in Washington. It is a picture for a party to be proud of:—

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 22, 1853.

They are still pouring in upon us. Hundreds arrive daily to participate in the division of the spoils. It makes me sick at heart to witness the eagerness with which men, apparently in every way qualified to earn much more than a livelihood in the pursuit of independent business, rush to clutch place under the government, as though under the impression that if they fail to fasten themselves on the treasury of the United States, they and theirs are doomed to starvation. Among them I perceive the faces of all the veteran politicians of the party; the political wireworkers by trade, who, for many years past, have undertaken to shuffle and cut the cards at home, in every State in the Union, and in Washington on such an occasion. They are well nigh all known to me personally—many of them having been in Congress within the last twenty or twenty-five years. I suppose that at this moment there are quite 100 ex-democratic members of Congress in Washington, all of whom have come hither either to beg offices for themselves or others. They are a band of harpies, who are drawn together only by the smell of the prey which they have scented from afar off. They seem to fatten on their expectation—Take Col. Thomas P. Moore, of Kentucky, for an example. This gentleman who was known when he was politically alive, by the sobriquet of "Free Tom Moore," and who has never failed to attend at Washington, when a democratic President was about to be inaugurated, from 1828 to 1853, looks young and hale enough to clamor for something "fat" once in four years, for twenty to come. Office holders, to judge from his appearance, neither die nor grow old.

However, the veterans in office seeking and office holding are doomed to be sadly disappointed. It is well understood in Washington, that having previously held office, is about to be regarded as a substantial reason for refusing an application, unless the party can show very strong reasons indeed for a contrary ruling in his particular case. An adherence to this general rule is absolutely necessary; made so by the fact that ex-office holders enough to twice fill all the offices in the gift of the new administration, are already clamoring for place.

FEMALE EDUCATION.—We understand that there are 80 Young Ladies at Floral College this Session—a considerable increase over the last year or two. Two additional Teachers are employed.

We also learn that the new and extensive Female Institution at Clinton has made a successful commencement with a large number of scholars.

Two errors in the printed copy of the excellent Agricultural Address of Henry Elliot, Esq., require correction. Gentlemen who have received copies will please mark them with a pen. The first may be found in the 1st line of the 18th page, where the word *"lady"* is printed instead of the word *body*. The second in the 2d line from the botom of the 21st page, the word *"manured"* being printed instead of *mowed*.

POST OFFICES.—It is officially announced that the Post Office at Rockingham, Richmond county, has been re-established, and Wm. Long appointed Postmaster. Pine Hill, a new office, has been established in Richmond county, Wiley Smith, Postmaster. And Calvin's Creek, New Hanover, Joel L. Moore, Postmaster.

CENTRAL RAIL ROAD.—Gov. Reid has appointed 8 Directors of the Central Rail Road, on the part of the State. They are, Messrs. C. F. Fisher, of Rowan, N. G. Rand, of Wake, R. P. Dick, of Guilford, Saml. Hargrave, of Davidson, S. F. Phillips, of Orange, Robt. Strange, Jr., of Wilmington, W. T. Dortch, of Wayne, and W. H. Washington, of Craven. *Two* Whigs and *six* Democrats—a very liberal distribution when it is recollected by whom the Central Railroad Charter was passed, and its construction secured.

We regret to see a great State work thus converted into a partisan affair.

"A Card from Mr. Rayner," in Saturday's Register, will be published in our next.

FROM EUROPE.—The Arabia brings Liverpool dates to the 12th.

An insurrection had broken out at Milan. A few persons had been killed, many persons arrested, and it was reported that order was restored. Kossuth has addressed a warm proclamation to the Hungarian soldiers in Ruletsky's army, exhorting them to join the Italian insurgents.

Cotton had fallen 1-16 to ⅛d, but was steady, with a better feeling. Breadstuffs had advanced.

VICE PRESIDENT KING.—In view of the absence of Mr. King in Cuba, and the probability that he will not return to Washington before Congress adjourns, a bill has been passed by the Senate, and will doubtless pass the House, authorizing the American Consul at Havana, or any judge of the United States courts or magistrate, to administer the oath of office to him as Vice President of the United States.

QUICK.—Intelligence from San Francisco having recently been received in 18 days by way of Vera Cruz and New Orleans, the Postmaster General has contracted with A. K. Ramsay and E. H. Carmick, of New York, at $420,000, for a semi-monthly mail from Vera Cruz, Acapulco, and Monterey to San Francisco, and back in thirteen days each way, being an extension of two of the trips on the New Orleans and Vera Cruz line through Mexico, making one through line in sixteen days between New Orleans and San Francisco. The contract to be sanctioned by Congress, and is now in New York waiting the signature of the parties.

In 1846, Col. Stevenson's regiment was six months in making the voyage to California. Now it may be done in about 25 days. News, now eighteen days, will ere long be received in ten, probably less.

INTELLIGENT LEGISLATORS.—The House of Representatives legislates in queer style. A letter from Mr. Brooks of N. Y. to his constituents, says:

"In passing, I must give you an illustration of Congressional (currency) legislation, which justifies the tone and temper of my letter of the 15th inst. to my constituents. The Bill (Hunter's) that the Senate passed was passed prior to June, 1852, to go into operation *in* June, 1852. The House passed it without amendment, under a high pressure of the Previous Question, *verbatim et literatim*, and thus, in February, 1853, it was enacted to go into operation in June, in 1852!—The President is puzzling over such an *ex post facto* law, and what he will do with it is not yet known.

INDIA RUBBER PATENT.—The Commissioner of Patents has decided that Goodyer's India Rubber Patent shall not be renewed. This will throw the manufacture of articles of India Rubber open to the public, and will of course cheapen them. The renewal would have been worth $5,000,000 to the patentee and his assigns.

Speed.—The Zephyr made the last trip from Fayetteville down, in about 8 hours and a half we are informed.—*Wil. Herald.*

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Tuesday last, after a good deal of morning business, the Pacific rail road bill was again debated.

On Wednesday, Mr. Hunter, from the committee appointed to wait on Franklin Pierce, of New Hampshire, and inform him of his election as President of the United States, reported that the committee had performed the duty assigned them, and had received as a reply the following:

"You will please to communicate to the respective Houses of Congress my acceptance of the trust confided to me, and at the same time express to them my grateful acknowledgments, and assure them of the deep sense of obligation with which I regard this manifestation of confidence on the part of my countrymen. It will be my earnest endeavor to prove that their confidence has not been misplaced."

On Thursday, the Homestead bill was introduced in a new shape, and debated at length.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Tuesday last, appropriation bills were acted on.

On Wednesday and Thursday, the House was chiefly occupied on appropriation bills.

ADVERTISING.—We were visited, a week or two ago, by a London agent of a patent medicine house in that great city, who, after visiting almost every other part of the world, is now introducing "Holloway's Pills and Ointment" into the United States. He informed us that Holloway was paying $125,000 a year for advertising, before he left England, and that he has made contracts in this country already to the amount of $25,000, which is only a beginning. We can well believe this, for he paid us a very liberal amount for a year's advertising, and we saw his contract book containing receipts for payments to many other papers. All the papers in which he advertises, in all quarters of the world, are regularly forwarded to the house in London, where a free Reading Room is kept, with some thirteen hundred papers on file, and several Clerks always at hand attending to that business alone. The Observer will of course be on file in that Room, for the benefit of any of our friends who may happen during the present year to be in the great metropolis.

We copy the following account of Holloway's advertising operations from the Pictorial Times, a London paper:—

"Undoubtedly the greatest man of the day as an advertiser is Holloway, who expends the enormous sum of twenty thousand pounds annually in advertisements alone; his name is not only to be seen in nearly every paper and periodical published in the British Isles, but as if this country was too small for this individual's exploits, he stretches over the whole of India, having agents in all the different parts of the upper, central, and lower provinces of that immense country, publishing his medicaments in the Hindoo, Oordoo, Goozrattee, and other native languages, so that the Indian public can take the Pills and use his Ointment according to general directions, as a cockney would do within the sound of Bow Bells. We find him again at Hong Kong and Canton, making his medicines known to the Celestials by means of a Chinese translation. We trace him from thence to the Philipine Islands, where he is circulating his preparations in the native languages. At Singapore he has a large depot: his agents there supply all the Islands in the Indian Seas. His advertisements are published in most of the papers at Sydney, Hobart Town, Launceston, Adelaide, Port Philip, and indeed in almost every town of that vast portion of the British empire. Returning homewards, we find his Pills and Ointment selling at Valparaiso, Lima, Callao, and other ports in the Pacific. Doubling the Horn, we track him in the Atlantic—Monte Video, Buenos Ayres, Santos, Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, and Pernambuco; he is advertising in those parts in Spanish and Portuguese. In all the British West India Islands, as also in the Upper and Lower Canadas, and the neighboring provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, his medicines are as familiarly known, and sold by every druggist, as they are at home. In the Mediterranean we find them selling at Malta, Corfu, Athens, and Alexandria, besides at Tunis and other portions of the Barbary States. Any one taking the trouble to look at the 'Journal' and 'Courier' of Constantinople, may find in these, as well as other papers, that Holloway's medicines are regularly advertised and selling throughout the Turkish empire; and even in Russia, where an almost insurmountable barrier exists, the laws there prohibiting the entree of patent medicines, Holloway's ingenuity has been at work, and obviates this difficulty by forwarding supplies to his Agent at Odessa, a port situated on the Black Sea, where they filter themselves surreptitiously by various channels, into the very heart of the empire. Africa has not been forgotten by this indefatigable man, who has an agent on the River Gambia: also at Sierra Leone, the plague spot of the world, the inhabitants readily avail themselves of the Ointment and Pills; thus we can show our readers that Holloway has made the complete circuit of the globe, commencing with India, and ending, as we do, with the Cape of Good Hope, where his medicines are published in the Dutch and English languages: and while speaking of Dutch, we have heard that he has made large shipments to Holland, and is about advertising in every paper or periodical published in that kingdom: we might add that he has also started his medicine in some parts of France; in some portions of Germany; as also in some of the Italian states. Holloway is a man calculated to undertake any enterprise requiring immense energies of body and mind. He has made a large fortune by his labors; and is, we should suppose, every day greatly increasing his wealth."

HAVANA, Feb'y 18th.

Hon. W. R. King.—The health of Hon. W. R. King is not improved, and he has left Havana for Matanzas.

The Foreign News presents an element of political interest which will remind readers of the stormy opening of the year 1848, the chief features being the insurrection at Milan and the rumors of expected risings in other portions of the Austrian empire. The accounts are so vague that it is impossible to tell whether the Milan affair was a riot or a revolution. If the former merely, it nevertheless indicates a depth and intensity of popular feeling in Lombardy which will assuredly lead to greater events hereafter; if the latter, there is no saying how soon Europe will be a second time in flames, or how much Napoleon III has had to do in lighting the match. A real revolutionary movement there would, in the present state of his affairs, and of his feelings towards Austria, seem, almost perforce, to imply complicity on his part.—*Phil. North American.*

DANCING SCHOOL.

BY the request of many friends, JOHN WORD again presents his compliments to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Fayetteville, and proposes to continue his Dancing Lessons and Soirees another session, provided a sufficient number can be obtained. A subscription list is at the Fayetteville Hotel, where terms will be made known.

J. W. will attend to private classes if desired. A Night School for Gentlemen.

Feb'y 28, 1853. 72-2t

MARRIED,

On the 17th inst., by the Rev. John L. Clifton, Mr. JAMES M. HOLMES, of Cumberland, to Miss SUSAN CATHARINE, daughter of Isham Wilson, dec'd.

DIED,

In Sampson county, on the 12th inst., at the residence of his father, David Smith, Mr. ROBERT SMITH, aged 23 years, 5 months and 12 days.

In Wilmington, on the 22d inst., Mrs. SARAH SULLIVAN, aged about 80 years.

At Pleasant Hill, Bladen county, on the 9th instant, Mrs. MARY BYRNE, relict of the late Matthew Byrne, in the 69th year of her age. The community in which she lived, the church to which she belonged, as well as her family, have sustained an irreparable loss; yet they mourn not as those who have no hope, "for she gave in the serenity of her decline, an assurance that she would rise again in glory." The deceased had been for the last forty years a consistent and devoted member of the Baptist church; and truly may it be said of her, that she went down to her grave laden with years and good works. "Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord, for they shall rest from their labors, and their works do follow them."—COM.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Feb'y 28.

BACON—	10	a 11	MOLASSES—		
BEESWAX—	24	a 25	Cuba	24	a 27
CANDLES—E. P.	14	a	New Orleans,	40	a
Adamantine	30	a 35	NAILS—	5½	a 6
Sperm	50	a	OILS—Linseed,	80	a
COFFEE—Rio,	11	a 11½	Tanners',	60	a 70
Laguira,	11½	a	SALT—		
St. Domingo,	9	a 10	Liv'p. (sack,)	1 75	a
COTTON—			Alum, (bu.)	40	a
Strictly prime,	8¾	a 8¾	SEED—		
Prime,	8¾	a 8⅝	Flaxseed,	1 10	a 1 15
Fair,	8	a 8⅛	Clover, per lb.	12½	a 15
COTTON BAGGING—			SHOT—		
Gunny,	14	a 16	Com., pr. bag,	2 00	a
Dundee,	13	a 15	Buck,	2 25	a
Burlaps,	10	a 12	SPIRITS—		
COTTON YARNS—			Peach Brandy,		a
No. 5 to 10,	16	a	Apple " new	50	a
DOMESTIC GOODS—			N. C. Whiskey,	28	a 32
Bro. Sheetings,	7	a 7¼	Northern "	30	a
Osnaburgs,	9¼	a 10	N. E. Rum,	40	a
FEATHERS—	35	a 37	Jamaica Rum,	$2	a 2 50
FLOUR—			Fr. Brandy,	$2	a 3 00
Superfine,	4 50	a	American Gin,	30	a 40
Fine,	4 25	a	Holland Gin,	1 50	a 2 00
Scratched,	4 00	a	SUGAR—		
GRAIN—			Loaf,	10	a 11
Corn,	60	a 65	Crushed,	9¼	a 10½
Wheat,	75	a 80	St. Croix,	9	a
Oats,	40	a 45	Porto Rico,	7	a 9
Peas,	65	a 70	New Orleans,	6	a 8
Rye,	65	a 70	TALLOW—	7	a 8
HIDES—Dry,	7	a 8	TOBACCO—		
Green,	3	a	Leaf,	2	a 3½
IRON—			Manufactured,	8	a 15
Swedes, co. bar,	5	a	WHITE LEAD—$2½		a 2 50
Ditto, wide,	6	a	WINDOW GLASS—		
English,	4	a	8 x 10,	2¼	a 2½
LARD—	11	a 13	10 x 12,	2¾	a
LEAD—	8	a 8½	WOOL—	22	a 23

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

No change to notice in prices of Merchandize or Produce.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Soft Turpentine 3 75, hard 2 00 to 2 05. Spirits 62 to 65. Rosin 1 15. Hay 1 30. Bacon—hog round 11½, Western middlings 10 to 11, do. shoulders 9 to 9½. Lard 11. Molasses 19 to 20. Cotton 9. Timber—three or four rafts sold at 5 50 to $8.

At New York, cotton in steady demand. N. Y. Flour 5 06 to 5 12; Southern 5 44 to 5 56. Corn 64 to 66.

At Charleston, cotton depressed. Sales at 7½ to 9¼.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Feb 25—Str Gov Graham, with Mike Brown in tow, and goods for F & H Fries, Jas Lewis, A Maxwell, G J Allen, R Williams, J H & J Martine, Geo McNeill, Hon Jas Iredell, E Mitchell, M W McNair & Co, Mrs Campbell, N McNair, T J Johnson, A A McKethan, J Utley, Stafford, Clark & Dixon, J McNatt, Murchison, Reid & Co, Maxwell & Horah, W Prior, G W Williams & Co, J Cowles, Hunt & Adderton, C T Haigh & Son, E Glover, Worth & Elliot, J H Thompson, Willkings & Co, M Boger, Lash & Moore, E Fuller, W J McDiarmid.

Feb'y 24—Str Zephyr, with passengers. 25—Maj Barnet, with freight and passengers. 26—Rowan, with freight and passengers. 27—Zephyr, with passengers.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Feb'y 24—Schrs. George Harriss from New London, Manhasset and Mary D. Scull from New York.

Will be sold at Public Auction, on Monday the 4th April next, at 12 o'clock (noon,) the LOT known as the Academy Lot, situated on Green street, between the Episcopal Church and Mrs. McGuire's, upon a credit of 90 days for negotiable note at Bank. By order of the Board of Commissioners.

C. E. LEETE, Auct'r.

Feb'y 28, 1853. 72ts

Retailers wishing recommendation to March Court, will apply by Saturday night next, at the regular meeting of the Board of Commissioners.

Feb'y 28. 1t

THOS. J. JOHNSON

—HAS JUST RECEIVED—

10 BBLS. NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES,
10 do. large Yellow Planting Potatoes,
6000 lbs. Northern Bacon,
3000 lbs. N. Carolina do.
1000 bushels Oats,
Ploughs and Castings,
Blacksmiths' Tools,
17 hhds. Cuba Molasses.

—ALSO—

1 light four-horse Wagon, and 1 Buggy, 1 Harness Horse, &c.

THOS. J. JOHNSON, Person st.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 28, 1853. 72tf

☞ CAMPBELLTON PROPERTY FOR SALE.

T. J. J.

Valuable Property at Auction.

WILL be sold, on Wednesday of March County Court week, at 12 o'clock, at the Market House, the HOUSE, with the out-houses attached, at present occupied as a Methodist Protestant Church. The House is about 30 feet on Hay street by 50 on Winslow street. The Lot is 65 or 70 feet on Hay street by 150 feet on Winslow street. The house has been occupied as a store and dwelling, and by small expense can be made available for both purposes; and is now considered as good a stand for business as any in that part of the town. The property is too well known to require further description. Terms at sale.

G. S. HODGES, } Trustees.
J. W. POWERS, }

Feb'y 28, 1853. 72-2t

AT THE RED SIGN.

McDONALD & McMASTER,

DEALERS IN

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, LIQUORS, &c.,

Gillespie Street, Yellow Building, between the Market House and State Bank,

Fayetteville, N. C.

JUST received, 50 barrels Yellow and Mercer Planting Potatoes, at reduced prices.

Feb'y 25, 1853. 72tf

FLOWER SEED.

500 PAPERS choice Flower Seed just received, 3 to 5 cts. per paper; a few extra-fine, 10 cts.; or for One Dollar, by mail I will enclose, post-paid, 20 papers assorted.

Also, Blue Grass seed which may be sowed from this time till the last of March.

C. LUTTERLOH, Rowan St.

P. S. Hyacinths, Japonicas, Spireas, Acacias and many other plants in bloom.

Feb. 25. 72-1t

POTATOES.

PRIME back country Planting Potatoes at 75 cts. per bushel. J. & T. WADDILL.

Feb. 24. 71-tf

FRESH STONE LIME.

JUST received, 400 casks Fresh Stone LIME. For sale by J. W. POWERS & CO.

Feb'y 21, 1853. 71-3t

To Bridge Builders.

THE Subscriber will contract with any competent and responsible person to erect a Bridge across the North East River, on the site of the old big Bridge—the stream at this point is 350 yards wide. Bridge to rest on piles driven into the bed of the river, and be furnished with a draw. JAMES F. McREE

Feb'y 26, 1853. W. J. 72-1m

GEO. M. TRACY & Co,

No. 84 William Street,

(Corner of Maiden Lane.) NEW YORK.

IMPORTERS OF

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

IN this Establishment, being the largest in the city, may be found a large and well selected Stock, consisting in part of rich Scarfs and Cravats, Hosiery, Gloves, Under Garments, Suspenders, Stocks, London and Napoleon Ties, Shirts of all qualities, &c. Having been engaged in this business the last twenty years, comment is unnecessary, as they have made such arrangements in Europe that they are receiving by almost every steamer, the choicest goods the market affords, and purchasers need only call to satisfy themselves that every article in the Furnishing line may be found here.

Feb'y 25, 1853. MCD. 72-3m

Livery Stables.

The undersigned continue to carry on the LIVERY BUSINESS at this place. They have lately largely increased their Stock and can now offer to the public as good Horses, Carriages and Drivers as can be found in the Southern country.

Thankful for the large patronage heretofore extended to us, we solicit a continuation of the public favor. We promise a satisfactory trip to all who may wish to travel.

☞ Stables at the West end of Mumford street, where one of the Proprietors may always be found, or at the Store first door East of Mr. Lutterloh.

J. W. POWERS & CO.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 22, 1853. 71Y

BY AN ORDER.

PASSED at the December Term, 1852, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Cumberland county, it is required that the streets between the present and former limits of the town of Fayetteville be kept open as highways of the same width as formerly, and that notice be given of the order in the town papers. J. McLAURIN, Clerk.

Jan'y 15, 1853. 71-3t

FOR SALE,

5 BBLS. new city mess Pork.
2000 lbs. Bacon.
500 bushels seed Oats.
25 barrels Planting Potatoes.

C. E. LEETE, Person Street.

Feb'y 24, 1853. 71tf

TURPENTINE AXES and OPEN HACKERS, of the best quality, just received and for sale.

B. ROSE.

Feb'y 24, 1853. 71-3t

10 BBLS. Pure North Carolina Linseed Oil, just received and for sale. Apply to

B. ROSE.

Feb'y 28, 1853. 71-3t

500 BUSHELS OATS.
6,000 lbs. N. C. Bacon.
For sale by GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

Feb. 24. 71-tf

FRESH CORN MEAL

KEPT constantly on hand by GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

Feb. 24. 71-tf

$75 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 13th inst., three negro fellows, Elijah, Lizamond and Lafayette. Said negroes were between the age of thirty and forty, of a dark yellow complection, stout built, and about five feet ten inches high. The above negroes were hired from Robt. Alston, of Chatham county, and I expect they are now harboring about his plantation, where they have wives

The above reward will be paid for the apprehension and delivery of said negroes to me, or twenty five dollars for the delivery of either one of them.

D. W. ROGERS.

Lumberton, N. C., Feb'y 18, 1853. 72tf

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on or about the 1st of October last, two NEGROES, Isaac and his wife Nancy. Isaac is a very likely boy, about six feet two or three inches high, dark complexion, about twenty-six years old, and weighs 175 or 180 pounds.—Nancy is dark complected, about five feet nine or ten inches high, very stout and likely. Said Negroes were purchased from Col. A. S. McKay of Richmond county, N. C., near Floral College, in which neighborhood they are supposed to be lurking, or in Robeson county on the Big Marsh, as they have relations in that section of country. I will pay the above reward for their delivery to me in Marlborough District, S. C., or their confinement in any jail so that I get them.

LIGHT TOWNSEND.

Marlboro' Dist., S. C., Feb. 22, 1853. 72*tf

HERE IS YOUR REMEDY!

Holloway's Ointment.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills have cured another Bad Leg.—Extract of a letter from Mr. James Townley, of No. 1, Catherine street, Poplar New Town, dated July 22d, 1850.—"To Professor Holloway, Sir—A sense of gratitude, as well as a wish to benefit the afflicted, induces me to publicly acknowledge the excellent cure your Pills and Ointment have effected of my bad leg, with two wounds in it, with which I had suffered upwards of three years, and which it was found impossible to heal, until I fortunately tried your medicine, which soon gave me relief, and now I have as sound a leg as any man can desire."

Sold by the Proprietor, 244 Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, and by all respectable venders of Patent Medicines throughout the British Empire, and by those of the United States, in pots and boxes, at 37½ cents, 87 cents, and $1 50 each. Wholesale, by the principal Drug houses in the Union, and by Messrs. A. B. & D. SANDS, New York; and Mr. J. HORSEY, 84 Maiden Lane, New York.

There is very considerable saving in taking the larger sizes.

N. B. Directions for the guidance of patients are affixed to each pot or box.

Wholesale by S. S. & T. A. EVANS, Wilmington, N. C.

For sale by S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville, N. C.

THE DEW DROP,

A JOURNAL for Youth, published in Wadesboro', N. C., twice a month, by Franc. M. Paul, and edited by Franc. M. Paul and Alex. P. Sperry, at the following low prices:

One copy one year	$1.00
Four copies "	3.00
Eight " one "	5.00
Twelve " " "	9.00
Twenty " " "	15.00
Forty " " "	20.00

Subscriptions received by the publisher at Wadesboro', or A. P. Sperry, Greensborough, N. C.

All orders will receive prompt attention. No subscription will be entered until the cash is paid.

Where forty or more copies are taken the papers must all be sent to one address. F. M. PAUL.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

COLUMBUS COUNTY.—IN EQUITY.

Peter G. Tilly and wife Lucy, Mary Lewis and others, *ex.* The Heirs of Lorenzo Lewis. Petition to sell Land.

THE Heirs at Law of Lorenzo Lewis, deceased, are hereby notified to personally be and appear in the Court of Equity for Columbus county, to be held at the Court House in Whiteville, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the Petition of Peter G. Tilly and wife Lucy, Mary Lewis and others, or the same will be taken pro confesso as to them, and heard ex parte.

Witness, Malcom R. Morrison, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at Office, the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in September, A. D. 1852.

72*6t] M. R. MORRISON, C. M. E.

Turpentine Axes and Hackers,

RECEIVED this day and for sale by
PETER P. JOHNSON.
Feb'y 14, 1853. 68

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned have entered into a copartnership under the name and style of Geo. W. Williams & Co., for the prosecution of a general business. Location the same as occupied by J. D. Williams for the last five years
GEO. W. WILLIAMS.
JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
February 14, 1853. 68tf

250 bushels SEED OATS.

C. E. LEETE.
Feb'y 10, 1853. 67tf

CHOICE TEAS.

RECEIVED to-day, Extra-fine Imperial Tea,
" Hyson "
" Oolong "
S. J. HINSDALE.
Feb'y 14, 1853. 68-tf

WANTED,

20,000 BBLS. Turpentine, delivered at my Distillery in this place, for which the highest prices will be paid.

I would also employ two or three good turpentine-barrel Coopers.
D. W. ROGERS.
Lumberton, N. C., Feb'y 10, 1853. 68tf

IN STORE,

500 Bushels Seed Oats.
500 Bushels Bread Corn.
4000 Pounds Bacon.
10 Barrels Planting Potatoes.
1000 Pounds New Lard. For sale by
THOS. J. JOHNSON.
Feb. 10, 1853. 2 doors west Bank of Cape Fear.

ALSO,

A NEW and handsome Buggies, warranted well made and very low price. For sale by
THOS. J JOHNSON.
February 10, 1853. 67tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to M. N. LEARY, previous to the formation of the copartnership of M. N. Leary & Son, are requested to call and make immediate settlement.
M. N. LEARY.
Jan'y 3, 1853. 59-3m

JUST RECEIVED,

1000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT.
1000 bushels Alum ditto, in bags,
50 hhds. sweet Molasses,
50 bbls. City Mess Pork,
50 " large size No. 3 Mackerel,
10 half bbls. No. 2 do,
20 bbls. fresh caught Mullets,
50 boxes Dried Herring,
100 bbls. Planting & eating Patatoes,
10 hhds. superior Bacon.
D. & W. McLAURIN.
Fayetteville, Nov. 22, 1852. 45tf

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

I AM now receiving my usual assortment of FALL GOODS, all of which has been purchased for Cash, by the package, which will enable me to sell at uncommonly low prices.

In addition to my usual stock, I have purchased a large lot of Ready-made Clothing, which can be sold at very low prices.

Country merchants and others are invited to exam ine the above stock, as it is one of the largest ever offered in this State.
JAMES KYLE.
Sept. 30, 1852. 31tf

I INTEND erecting a STILL on the Western Plank Road, 9 miles from Fayetteville, where N. King & Co. formerly had one, and would be pleased to see those making Turpentine before they make any engagements, as the late improvement made by me in distilling will enable me to give good prices for the raw material.
N. KING.
Dec. 17, 1852. 53tf

WANT OF MONEY.

ALL persons who are indebted to me, by note or account, are earnestly requested to settle—particularly those debts due me before the 1st January, 1852. My business requires me to make this call, and longer indulgence cannot be given.
A. A. McKETHAN.
Nov. 15, 1852. 43tf

For Sale.—50 tons Peruvian Guano.

Those who have engaged from us will please send in.
D. & W. McLAURIN.
Feb'y 7, 1853. 66tf

STORAGE.

WE have commodious brick Warehouses in the rear of our Store, in which we store cotton and other produce.
D. & W. McLAURIN.
Nov. 1, 1851. 37-tf

RAGS, RAGS, RAGS.

WE still receive RAGS for J. F. Jordan & Co., Raleigh, and want 300,000 pounds at the highest market price, for cash.

Cotton Yarn and Wrapping Paper, a large lot, on hand at manufacturers' prices.
BRANSON & JOHNSON,
Successors to H. Branson & Son.
Jan'y 17, 1853. 60tf

BRICK FOR SALE.

THE subscriber has for sale 150,000 hard burnt BRICK, which he is willing to sell at the lowest market price. And he intends to keep a supply constantly on hand.
HU. McPHERSON.
Jan'y 5, 1853. 57-3m

LAWRENCE & TROY

Have received their Fall Stock of

Groceries, Provisions, and Liquors.

—ALSO—

A small lot of Ready-made Clothing, Crockery and Glassware, Boots and Shoes, Hardware and Cutlery.

We have on hand the following

GROCERIES:

Rio, Laguira, and Maracaibo Coffee; Porto Rico and Cuba Sugar; Loaf, Crushed and Coffee ditto; Adamantine and Tallow Candles; Fancy and common Bar Soap; Pearl and Corn Starch; Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Nutmegs; Cloves, Cinnamon, Tea, &c.; Salt, Iron, Molasses, &c.; Sole, Upper and Harness Leather.

PROVISIONS:

Mess Beef, and smoked and dried ditto; Beef Tongues, and "Tongues and Sounds"; No. 3 Mackerel, in bbls.; No. 1 ditto, in kitts; Salmon and Pickled Herring, in bbls.; Lard, in bbls., kegs and kitts; Goshen and Dairy Butter; Cheese, Pickles, Preserves, &c.

LIQUORS:

Fine French Brandy; Common Domestic ditto; Old Rye Whiskey; Rectified ditto; clear white ditto; Country ditto; New England Rum; Holland Gin; Port and Teneriffe Wine; Common Malaga ditto.

We have a large lot of Liquors which we offer low by the barrel.

We keep on hand, always, Bacon, Flour, Corn, &c.

We offer any of the above named Goods as low as can be afforded in this market, for Cash, or in exchange for Country Produce, or on time to punctual customers.
LAWRENCE & TROY.
Sept. 15, 1852. 26tf

NEW FIRM & NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers are now receiving from New York, a large and general assortment of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,
GROCERIES, HARDWARE,
Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes.

Among which are:

Coffee, Sugar, Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope, Nails, Window Glass, Swedes and English Iron, Sack and Alum Salt, Imperial and Black Teas, Pepper, Alspice, Ginger, Powder, Shot, Bar Lead, Bar and Fancy Soap.

Together with a great variety of other articles, to which they invite the attention of the public, and which they are determined to sell as low for Cash, or on time to those who pay promptly, as any house in the Southern country.

Produce of all kinds, at the highest market prices, taken in exchange for Goods.
McLEAN & JONES.
Summerville, N. C., Dec. 8, 1851. 47tf

WESTERN RAIL ROAD!

A GENERAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.

WHEREAS, the sum of FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS having been subscribed to the Capital Stock of the "WESTERN RAIL ROAD":

Public Notice is hereby Given, In compliance with the provisions of the Charter, for a GENERAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS, to be held in the Town Hall in the Town of FAYETTEVILLE, ***on Monday the 14th day of March next,*** at 11 o'clock A. M.

D. G. MACRAE, Chairman
of the Board of Commissioners.
Fayetteville, N. C., Feb. 10, 1853. 67tt

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having, at February Term, A. D. 1853, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Bladen County, taken Letters of Administration on the estate of George T. Barksdale, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against the estate of the deceased, to present the same, duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

Debtors to the said estate will please to make immediate payment.
PATRICK MURPHY, Administrator.
February 7, 1853. 67-3w

FURTHER NOTICE.

HAVING obtained an Order of Court to that effect, I shall, on the 28th day of February, instant, at the late residence of George T. Barksdale, deceased, expose to Public Sale the personal property belonging to said estate, consisting of stock, farming utensils, pork, corn, fodder, carts, wagon, two barouches, mules, horses, household and kitchen furniture, blacksmith tools, and thirteen negroes—women and children.

At the place near the Clarendon Bridge, in Cumberland, on the 1st day of March next: corn, fodder, pork, farming utensils, and the perishable property there of said estate. And a valuable blacksmith and carpenter named Miles, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the 8th day of March next.

At the Daily place, near Fayetteville, on the 2d day of March next, the perishable property of said estate there.

At the old Barksdale place, near Summerville, on the 4th of March next, the furniture and perishable property of said estate there.

And at the place near James Robinson's, in Bladen, on the 7th March next, the corn, fodder hogs, and the perishable property of said estate at that place:—and various other articles too tedious to mention.

The property will be sold to the highest bidder on a credit of six months—the purchaser giving bond and approved security before the property is removed.

The sales will commence at 11 o'clock.
PATRICK MURPHY, Administrator.
February 7, 1853. 67-3w

To the Widows and Minor Children of the Soldiers of the Mexican War, and the Widows and Minor Children of Soldiers who died in the service of the United States in any War since 1790.

AN Amendment has been made to the Pension Laws, making an additional allowance to the Widows and Children of Soldiers of the Mexican War, or the Widows and Children of any Soldier who died in the service of the United States in any War since 1790.

I will also procure a Pension for any Widow of a Revolutionary Soldier—the Law having been amended. Come immediately.
JOHN M. ROSE,
Agent for Pensioners.
Fayetteville, Feb'y 8, 1853. 67-6t

FOR SALE,

NINETY years lease of timber on 800 acres, lying on Crane's Creek, near Lower Little River. The greater portion of this timber is very fine, and as yet untouched by an axe, and within a mile of navigable water. The right to the land may be had, if desired, on reasonable terms.
J. C. HOOPER.
Fayetteville, Jan. 1853. 64-6m

Fresh Burning Fluid and Camphine,

Just received and for sale by
J. N. SMITH, Green St.
Jan'y 31, 1853. 68tf

POTASH,

Yeast Powders,	Hops,
Soda,	Cream Tartar,
Spices,	Extracts, for flavoring,
Indigo,	Madder,
Spanish Brown,	Bath Brick,
Soaps, &c.	For sale by

J. N. SMITH, Green St.
Jan'y 31, 1853. 68tf

CHEMICALS, &c.

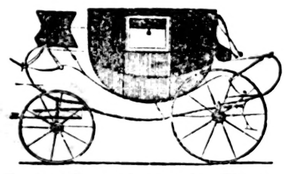
Citrate Iron, (English.)
Lactate "
Phosphate "
Syrup Iodide Iron.
Iron by Hydrogen.
Iodine.
Iod. Potass.
" Lead.
Piperine.
Saline.
Kreosote.
Quinine.
Cit. Iron and Quinine. For sale by
J. N. SMITH, Green St.
Jan'y 31, 1853. 68tf

NEW STORE AND NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber has taken the Stand formerly occupied by Sam'l J. Hinsdale, Southwest corner of Market Square and Gillespie street, where he has opened his NEW STOCK OF

Fall and Winter Goods.

His friends and the public are requested to give him a call, as he is determined to sell very low.
S. S. AREY.
Oct. 9, 1852. 34-6m



Only Burnt out in Part.

A. A. McKETHAN

STILL continues to carry on the CARRIAGE BUSINESS in all its branches, at the remains of his old stand, opposite Liberty Point. He returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received, and hopes by strict attention to business and a desire to give entire satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same.

Having kept the greater portion of his Timbers at a distance from the manufactory, he has on hand a large and well selected lot of thoroughly seasoned Timber, of every description used in his business, which enables him to retain all his principal workmen. He is therefore now prepared to do any work in his line in the very best style, and on the most favorable terms—as low as any work of the same quality in N. C.

He has on hand, completely finished,
8 Barouches, for 1 or 2 horses;
6 Rockaways, and 13 Buggies.
Also, nearly finished,
10 Carriages for 2 horses:
20 Barouches for 1 and 2 horses;
12 Rockaways, and 30 Buggies;
All of which are of the most approved plan and finish, and will compare with any work in the U. States for neatness and durability.

Having been engaged in the above business for the past 20 years, his work is well known, and he refers to old customers for proof of its durability.

☞ ALL work warranted for 12 months, and repaired free of charge should it fail by bad workmanship or material, within that time.

☞ REPAIRING executed at short notice, and on reasonable terms.
Jan'y 26, 1852. 59

JUST RECEIVED.

30 DOZEN half bright Steel HOES.
20 " polished " " extra.
10 " Collins' & Simmons' Turpentine Axes.
10 " heavy Timber "
For sale by
THOS. J. JOHNSON,
Near the Bank of Cape Fear.
Jan'y 3, 1853. 56tf

CIGARS! CIGARS! CIGARS!

5000 La Josefina Gift Regalia,	4000 Regalias,
5000 La Union Principes,	2000 Ambrosia,
5000 Jenny Lind,	2000 Ben Franklin,
5000 Plantation,	2000 Noriega,
3000 Panetelas,	2000 Neptuno,
3000 Conquesta,	2000 Voluntero,
3000 La Celebrada,	2000 Morenita,

For sale by
CHAS. BANKS.
Oct. 20, 1852. 36tf

NEW FIRM.

THE Subscribers have formed a copartnership under the name and style of

STEDMAN & HORNE,

And may be found at the foot of Hay Mount, in the house formerly occupied by Hall & Johnson.

They have received their FALL AND WINTER GOODS, consisting in part of

Staple Dry Goods, Hardware and Cutlery, Boots & Shoes, Sole Leather, Bagging, Rope, Twine, &c. Also, a general assortment of Groceries, including a choice selection of Liquors.

We keep on hand spun Yarn, from the Deep River M. Co. at Factory prices. We will take in exchange for goods, country produce of any kind.
N. A. STEDMAN.
W. T. HORNE.
Oct. 4, 1852. 32tf

I AM receiving a much larger STOCK OF GOODS than usual, consisting of a complete assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Cutlery,

—Among which may be found—

Ladies' fine Dress Goods, Bonnets, and an assortment of Dress and Bonnet Trimmings, of the latest styles.

—ALSO—

Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes,

Negro Blankets and Kerseys, Bagging and Rope, with a large supply of READY-MADE CLOTHING.

All of the above Goods have been recently purchased, and will be sold low at wholesale or retail.
W. F. MOORE.
East Corner Market Square.
Sept. 6, 1852. 23tf

TOBACCO.

THE subscriber continues to receive and sell, on manufacturers' account, all grades of manufactured Tobacco.
J. UTLEY.
May 31, 1852. 95tf

$25 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on Monday the 25th October, a Negro man named BEN. He is about 5 feet 10 inches high, and weighs about 190 pounds; his hair is long, and he sometimes keeps it tied up in strings; has very large head, large eyes, and good teeth. He can read and write, and possibly may write himself a pass. His age is 29.

I will give the above reward for the apprehension and delivery to me, or to any Jailer in this State so that I can get him again, of the above boy.

I will give an additional reward of $2 80 for proof sufficient to convict any white person or persons of harboring said boy.
C. A. HARRISON.
Clinton, Sampson Co., N. C., Nov. 20, 1852. 45tf

PIANOS FOR SALE.

THREE very good second-hand Pianos for sale. Apply to
L. F. WHITAKER.
Jan'y 1, 1853. 56tf

NEW BAKERY.

THE Subscriber has established a Bakery on Bow Street, on the Lot two doors East of Duncon McNeill's Cabinet Shop. He is prepared to furnish Families, Boats, and the public generally, with Bread, Biscuit, and Cakes of various kinds, of the best quality, as he has procured the services of one of the best Bakers in the State. Prices reasonable. Give me a call.
CHA'S BANKS.
Fayetteville, Dec. 28, 1852. 55-tf

LUMBER! LUMBER!!

WE have our Steam Saw Mill in successful operation, 8 miles from Fayetteville, near the Raleigh Stage Road, and are prepared to execute orders in our line. As we run two *Rotary* or *Circular Saws*, we can fill bills at the shortest notice. We can furnish Pine, Poplar and Juniper LUMBER, and of almost any length. Our Lumber, for truthfulness of line and smoothness of face, shall be equal to any ever delivered in market.
JONES & BARBEE.
March 30, 1852. 78tf

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale 1000 acres of fine Turpentine and Timber LAND, in Robeson county, about four miles North East of Lumberton. Nearly the whole tract is heavily timbered, and there are several beautiful situations for a residence. But a small portion has been cleared. It lies as high and healthy as any land in this region of country.

Also, six unimproved Lots in the town of Lumberton.

Persons wishing to purchase will make application to Robert E. Troy, in Lumberton, or to the subscriber in person, 12 miles from the village, on the Harllesville Road.
JOHN A. ROWLAND.
Sept. 13, 1852. 26tf

FRESH GARDEN SEED.

SAM'L J. HINSDALE,

HAS just received his supply of FRESH AND GENUINE GARDEN SEED—growth of 1852.

ASPARAGUS.
BEANS—Early China.
Early Valentine.
Early Mohawk.
Large Lima.
BEETS—Early Blood Turnip.
White Sugar.
Early flat Bassano.
Long Blood Red.
Corn, Sugar or Sweet.
CABBAGE—Early York.
Early Sugar Loaf.
Early flat Battersea.
Large French Ox-heart.
Large York.
Large English Drum Head.
Fine Drumhead Savoy.
CAULIFLOWER—Early London.
CARROT—Long Orange.
Early Horn.
CELERY—White Solid.
CUCUMBER—Early Russian.
Early Cluster.
London Long Green.
EGG PLANT—Large Purple.
LETTUCE—Royal Cabbage.
Large Green Ice Head.
Ice Coss.
MELON—Pine Apple.
Nutmeg.
Water.
ONION—Wethersfield Large Red
Yellow Silver Skin.
PARSLEY—Double Curled.
PARSNIP—Long Smooth.
PEPPER—Large Bull Nose.
Sweet Mountain.
PUMPKIN—Connecticut Field.
RADISH—Early Long Scarlet.
Early Scarlet Turnip.
White Turnip.
Black Fall Spanish.
SQUASH—Early Yellow Bush.
TOMATO—Large Red.
Pear Shaped.
TURNIP—Early Spring.
Purple-top Ruta Baga
Large English Norfolk.

—ALSO—

A choice assortment of FLOWER SEED.
For sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.
Jan'y 12, 1853. 59-2m

WANTED.

TWO SPIRIT-BARREL COOPERS. Apply to
N. KING, Kingsbury, N. C.
Dec. 17, 1852. 53tf

SMALL AND TALL:

Come One, Come All,

And get you a Gun that will carry a Ball!

THE subscriber has now on hand, and will sell cheap for cash, his large and well assorted Stock of single and double barrel SHOT GUNS, of the best make, and latest patterns. Also, Colt's Patent Repeating Pistols, and Allen's Revolvers; Shot Pouches; Game Bags; Powder Flasks; Percussion Caps; &c., &c.

Rifles of all kinds constantly on hand, and manufactured to order, and warranted to shoot from 100 to 500 yards.

Persons wishing to purchase any of the above-named articles, will do well to give me a trial, and they may be sure to find the greatest Bargains ever offered in this town.

Repairing of every thing in the gun-smith line will be done at short notice, in the best manner, and for a small charge.
M. A. BAKER,
Sign of the Wooden Gun,
Hay Street, opposite the Marble Yard,
Fayetteville, N. C.
August 16, 1852. 17-tf

AT J. M. BEASLEY'S

New Jewelry Store,

Hay Street, near the Market House,

MAY be found an unusually large and rich variety of

Watches and Jewelry,

5 dozen pair of the latest style Cuff Pins; 7 do. pair latest style Ear Rings; large lot Silver Ware; Forks; Spoons; Ladles; Cream Spoons; Sugar Tongs; Cups. Also, large lot Plated goods; Colt's and various other kinds of Pistols; double-barrel Guns; Surveyors' Compasses and Chains; Mathematical Instruments, &c. &c.
J. M. BEASLEY.
Jan'y 6, 1853. 57-2m

MARBLE FACTORY,

By GEO. LAUDER.

TWO DOORS ABOVE C. T. HAIGH & SON'S STORE,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Jan'y 29, 1853. 61-1Y

The Subscriber still continues to carry on the CABINET BUSINESS in Fayetteville, and in addition to his Establishment on Bow Street, near Eccles's Bridge, has opened a large WARE ROOM on Hay street, nearly opposite the Fayetteville Hotel, and one door East of Messrs. Haigh & Son's, where a general assortment of

FURNITURE,

Made by competent and faithful workmen, may be had at prices corresponding with the times. Also, an assortment of Northern-made FURNITURE, selected by himself, which will be sold at a very moderate advance.
DUNCAN McNEILL.
Nov. 10, 1851. 38tf

HE keeps on hand an assortment of Fisk's celebrated METALLIC BURIAL CASES, which have been highly recommended by Willie P. Mangum, Henry Clay, Lewis Cass, Wm. R. King, and many other illustrious characters, who have examined and witnessed their utility.

Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, &c.

THE subscriber is receiving the largest assortment in his line ever before purchased at the North, which, together with his own manufacture, makes his Stock very complete, consisting of

Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, Bureaus, Looking Glasses, Side Boards, Secretaries, &c.

All of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.
JOHN W. BAKER.
Oct. 30, 1851. 55tf

SADDLERS' AND COACH-MAKERS'

HARDWARE, &c.

THOMAS MACKENZIE & SONS,

No. 222 Baltimore St., Baltimore.

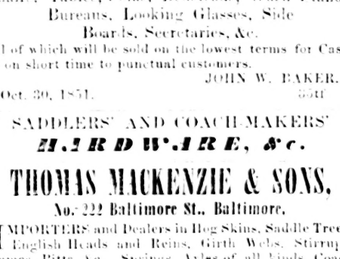
IMPORTERS and Dealers in Hog Skins, Saddle Trees, English Heads and Reins, Girth Webs, Stirrups, Hames, Bitts, &c. Springs, Axles of all kinds, Coach Lace, BENT FELLOES, Hubs, Spokes, Carriage and Tire Bolts, Patent Canvass, Carpeting, and every article connected with either branch of the business, which they are prepared to offer to punctual customers on as good terms as any other house in the United States.

Agents for the sale of Pope's Self-Adjusting PADS and Spencer's GIG TREES.

☞ Orders promptly attended to.
Address
THOMAS MACKENZIE & SONS,
No. 222 Baltimore Street,
49Y] BALTIMORE.

50,000 lbs. of Rags Wanted.

I WILL pay 3½ cts. per pound cash for all clean cotton and linen RAGS, delivered to J. D. Williams, in Fayetteville. I am nearly ready to put in operation a Paper Mill in this neighborhood, and am desirous of getting my rags in this market. My object is to pay as much for rags as I can afford, and hope that I may not be forced to distant markets for my supplies. I have arranged with Mr. Williams to receive and pay for all rags delivered to him.
DAVID MURPHY.
Fayetteville, Feb'y 24, 1852. 68tf



WOULD respectfully inform the public that he is still at his old stand carrying on the above business in all its branches. He returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has received, and hopes by a strict attention to business, and a desire to please all and give general satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same.

He warrants all his work to be made of the best material and by experienced workmen,—having a more *experienced* and *practical Smith*, he flatters himself that his work will compete with any made in the State for style, elegance and durability; and should any of it fail in twelve months (with fair usage) either in workmanship or material, he will repair it free of charge.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine his work as he is determined to sell low for cash or on short time.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

☞ REPAIRING neatly executed at short notice and lowest possible prices.
Fayetteville, Jan. 26, 1853. 68tf

LEATHER BANDS,

THOROUGHLY stretched, cemented, and riveted. The above Bands are sold 20 per cent. less than New York manufacturers' prices. Cash will be required in every instance. For sale by
W. H. LUTTERLOH.
Fayetteville, Nov. 16, 1852. 31tf

Wilmington Herald copy one month, and send account to W. H. Lutterloh.

VALUABLE PROPERTY for Sale.

THE Subscriber having removed to Tennessee, desires to dispose of his residence and lands in the vicinity of Fayetteville. He therefore offers for sale, on accommodating terms, his residence at ROSE HILL, and the tract of 500 acres of land attached thereto; and also the Meadow Farm tract of 1000 acres, adjacent to the former.

Previous advertisements have described the residence and lands and their advantages. Persons desirous of further information can obtain it from Mr. Isaac B. Hawley, who has full power to sell the property and give deeds.
W. H. HARDIN.
Aug. 30, 1852. 21

Hotchkiss's Vertical Water Wheel.

THERE are several hundred of these Wheels in operation in different counties in North Carolina. For proof of their great advantages over the common flutter wheel, or any other wheels now in use for saw mills, we confidently refer to those who have applied them to their mills. We can recommend them particularly for their superiority in cases of a low head of water, or back water.

We still keep a supply of Wheels, suitable for different heads of water, at Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, Edenton and Fayetteville. The wheels may also be had of E. A. Brevard, Lincolnton, and Uriah Wells, Petersburg, Va.

Persons wishing to obtain the right to use the wheels, will be served on application to D. McNeill & Co., Fayetteville, N. C.
D. McNEILL.
A. A. McKETHAN.
D. J. McALISTER.
Feb'y 22, 1849 50 tf

JUST RECEIVED.

GLUE for Distillers.
Horse and Mule Collars.
A fine lot of Saddlery.
Ready-made Clothing.
Foreign and Domestic Liquors.
Also, a lot of North Carolina BACON.
C. E. LEETE, Person street.
Nov. 18, 1852. 44tf

SNUFF AND TOBACCO.

Peter Lorillard,
MANUFACTURER,
No. 42 Chatham st., New York,

OFFERS for sale the following articles, warranted of superior quality:—Maccaboy, Scotch, Coarse French Rappee and other SNUFFS. Also, Fine-cut TOBACCO, in tin-foil and papers.

A more particular description of the various articles can be known by sending for a full price current as above.
Jan'y 15, 1853. 61-3m

STARR, SON & CO.,

(LATE SALTRY & STARR,)

147 Water Street, New York,

KEEP constantly on hand a large assortment of HATS, CAPS, and STRAW GOODS, of their own manufacture, which they offer to cash and time buyers on the most liberal terms, at a slight advance from cost. Their long experience in this branch of business enables them to offer inducements to buyers seldom met with, and an examination of their stock is particularly invited. Orders respectfully solicited, and especial attention paid to packing goods for distant trade.
STARR, SON & CO.,
147 Water Street, New York.
December 11, 1852. 51-6m

HATS, CAPS & STRAW GOODS.

ANSON TAYLOR,
No. 160, Broadway, New York,
Manufacturer and Commission Dealer in Hats, Caps, Straw Goods, Hatters' Stock, Trimmings, &c.

A. TAYLOR'S long experience in these particular branches of business, joined to his facilities in the manufacturing, enables him to offer inducements to purchasers that cannot be had of those who purchase their goods at second or third hands. His present stock is extensive and well assorted for the country trade, and will be constantly added to by fresh importations, and from his own manufactory.

Particular attention paid to orders by mail.
January 1, 1853. 56*3m

THE LARGEST

SILK, RIBBON, AND TRIMMING HOUSE IN NEW YORK.

Thomas G. Stearns,

IMPORTER AND JOBBER OF

SILKS, MILLINERY, AND FANCY GOODS,

162 Broadway, N. Y.,

HAS now in Store and is daily receiving and offering at the Lowest Prices, a complete assortment of GOODS IN HIS LINE, comprising all the various styles and designs, consisting of

Black and Fancy Silks; Marcelines, Florences, Shawls, Trimmings; Bonnet Ribbons; Taffeta and Satin Ribbons; Dress Trimmings of all kinds; Embroideries; French and English Crapes, Crape Lisses, Silk Cravats; Gloves of all kinds; Silk Lace Mitts; Bareges, Laces; White Goods, Hosiery, L. C. Handkerchiefs.

The undersigned would invite the attention of his friends and the Trade generally. He will offer great inducements to CASH AND SHORT TIME BUYERS.
THOMAS G. STEARNS,
162 Broadway,
Between Liberty street and Maiden Lane, N. Y.
Jan'y 15, 1853. 61-3m

FAUST & WINEBRENER,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.,

No. 68½ NORTH THIRD STREET,
Between Arch and Race, (West side.)
PHILADELPHIA.

THE subscriber, being interested in the above house, would respectfully invite his friends to give him a call.
WM. M. CARTER.
Jan'y 18, 1853. 61-2m

Taylor's Temperance Hotel.

The Proprietor takes this opportunity to inform the Temperance community, and the public in general, that he still continues, as he has done for the last six years, to keep the above-named House on strictly Temperance principles. Thankful for past favors, he would again invite all who want a quiet, comfortable and cheap home, while stopping in the city, to give him a call. This house is well located for business men, being **No. 28 Cortlandt St., near Broadway,** and the landing of most of the Steamboats and Railroads in the city.
ELDAD TAYLOR.
New York, 1853. 61-3m

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

300 CORDS PINE WOOD, to be delivered on my Wharf during the next six months.
T. S. LUTTERLOH.
July 22, 1852. 10tf

MUSIC.

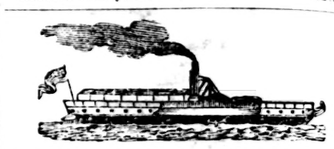
L. F. WHITAKER, formerly Professor of Music in Carolina College, would respectfully announce that he has located in Fayetteville for the purpose of teaching Music. He would be very happy to receive the names of those who wish their daughters instructed in this delighful branch of female literature. He may be found at Mrs. Bayne's residence. Vocal Music taught in connection with instructions on the Piano, *gratis*.

Terms $15 per Quarter.

Pianos tuned and repaired on very accommodating terms.
Dec. 7, 1852.—50tf

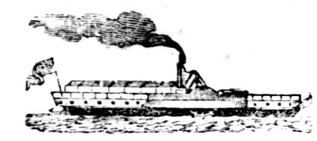
LOOK AT THIS.

A SMALL TRACT OF LAND FOR SALE containing 750 acres, more or less, lying 12 miles below Lumberton, three miles from Lumber River,—a very healthy place, good buildings, and every thing necessary for Plantation business. It is well timbered for Turpentine, brings fine Corn and Peas, and any thing generally planted. Apply to W. P. Barnes, at Lumberton, for information.
HARDY BARNES.
Robeson county, Nov. 7, 1852. 42tf



FREIGHTING ON CAPE FEAR.

THE subscribers having purchased the Steamers Evergreen and Southerner and Tow Boats, lately the property of the Henrietta Steamboat Company, are now prepared to forward with despatch, between Wilmington and Fayetteville, all freights or goods entrusted to them.
F. N. & J. H. ROBERTS.
Fayetteville, Feb'y 14, 1853. 66tf



UNPARALLELED DISPATCH.

DAILY LINE!

THE undersigned informs the public that he is now running a daily line of light draft Steamers on the Cape Fear River, consisting of the following boats:

New Steamer Zephyr.
" " Major Wm. Barnett, 13 inches draft.
" " Fanny Lutterloh, 14 " "
" Rowan.

One of these boats will leave Fayetteville every morning (Sundays excepted) at 7 o'clock; and Wilmington every day (Sundays excepted) at o'clock, landing goods and passengers in Fayetteville in fifteen hours thereafter.

Goods intended for these boats should be sent to the care of J. & D. McRae & Co., or E. J. Lutterloh, at Wilmington, who will forward at the usual rate of commissions. The Steamers Zephyr and Major Wm. Barnett are elegantly furnished for the accommodation of passengers. Passage to or from Wilmington, $3.
T. S. LUTTERLOH, Agent.
Fayetteville, Feb'y 7, 1853. 66tf

E. J. LUTTERLOH,

FORWARDING AGENT AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AND AGENT FOR
Steamer Major Wm. Barnett.
" Fanny Lutterloh.
" Rowan.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Feb'y 7, 1853. 66-3m

The Brothers' Steamboat Company,

OR BANKS'S LINE,

IS prepared with Steamers "*Brothers*" and "*Douglass*" and a complement of Tow Boats, to carry with despatch all Freights shipped by them, between Fayetteville and Wilmington, or to any intermediate landings on the River. JOHN BANKS, Ag't, Wilmington.
Sept. 18, 1852. 28-6m

REDUCED FARE.

Through Tickets between Wilmington, N. C., and Baltimore. Fare $13. Via Weldon, Petersburg, Richmond, & Washington City, or via Weldon, Portsmouth and Norfolk.

For Tickets apply at the Office of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company at Wilmington, or at the Office of the Baltimore Steam Packet Company, and of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, Pratt Street, Baltimore.
Jan. 1, 1852. 53-tf

FOR NEW YORK.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.

THE first class side wheel Steamship ROANOKE, 1200 tons burthen, Edward Cavindy, commander, leaves Richmond and Petersburg every Tuesday afternoon, and Norfolk every Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock, with the United States Mail, arriving in New York next day.

Passage and fare, state room included, from Richmond or Petersburg, $10 00.

Passage and fare, state room included, from Norfolk, $9 00.

Steerage passage half price.

The Roanoke has now been running about eighteen months, during which time she has never missed a trip, and has always kept up to her time.

Travellers will find this route the cheapest and most comfortable. For passage apply to
LUDLAM & WATSON, Richmond.
SAM'L G. BAPTIST, Petersburg.
J. M. SMITH & BRO., Norfolk.
February 14, 1853. 683m

The Steamship JAMESTOWN, of 1400 tons burthen, now building in New York, and to be commanded by Capt. Lewis Parrish, will be added to the line in the Spring, giving travellers and shippers a communication twice a week between the above places by first class side-wheel Steamships.

AFFLICTED, READ!

PHILADELPHIA MEDICAL HOUSE, established 15 years ago, by Dr. Kinkelin, N. W. corner of Third and Union Streets, Philadelphia.

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July, 1852. 9-

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